CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,694—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. GANGES, SAILING on the 22nd May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY. Passengers from Europe or China will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. P.M.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
‡ SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked ‡ proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars app'y to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	27th May 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 13, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. PO ..... 28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ... 23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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Applications to
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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 28th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1896. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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SETTLES THE LIVER,
KILLS FEVER,
GIVES A GOOD APPETITE
AND SOUND SLEEP.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
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THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
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BORDEAUX	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
CHATEAU LA ROSE	34 0	29 0	38 0	32 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

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IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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In Bombay with its Excellent Water supply it is comparatively an easy matter to ensure getting Wholesome Water for drinking purposes, but it should be carefully filtered. Outside this favoured city, and especially in up-country stations, the water has to be taken with a faith that is badly misplaced, the usual result being additions to the Health Officers' returns of diseases that are traceable to this source.—*WATER BEING THE GREATEST CARRIER OF INFECTING GERMS.*—The varieties of Filters are almost innumerable. Our own Filter *The Standard* which by later experiments we have made as simple and Perfect as possible, has the following excellent points, which will appeal to all those who know what a good filter should be—

FILTRATION NECESSARY.
WATER CARRIES GERMS.
THE STANDARD FILTER.

1. Filtering Medium easily changed.
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3. No pressure required to work it,
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5. The Cheapest Filter in India.
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7. No complicated directions.
8. Rapid Filtration.

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REFILLS

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1 gallon, Re. 1-12, 2 gallon, Rs. 2-12.
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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MANDOLINES.—Mandoline Music, Mandoline Fittings and Strings.—S. ROSE and Co. hold the best selection in India. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED.

BOAT.
A DINGY WANTED, clinker built, cutter rigged. Dimensions 14ft. long, 4ft. 6in. broad, to draw about 2 feet water.
Apply
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THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one the most wonderful Hair producers known.
Price per Bottle Rs. 2.
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CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).
THE SANATORIUM,
Church Gate House, First Floor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, which will take the form of a Social, will be held in the TOWN HALL, THIS DAY, at 8-30 P.M. Members and those interested in the welfare of the Association are cordially invited.

H. W. C. BOYN,
Honorary Secretary,
E. and A.I. Assoc. of W. I.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1896.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that from SATURDAY next the 23rd instant the RUNNING of CARS between the BANDOOK BRIDGE and MAZAGON TERMINUS, will be SUSPENDED until further notice.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.

21st May, 1896.

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Bombay Open from all sides facing the sea in good working order under European Management. Completely furnished in every way. Owner going Home on account of ill-health. It could be seen any day between 10 a.m. and 6 P.M

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EDWARD PINHEY, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 293 of 1896.

In the matter of HIRJI LILLADHUR THUCKER, NARONDAS LILLADHUR THUCKER and LILLADUR CUVERJI THUCKER who traded together in patnership under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Narondas & Company as General Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay and at Bade in Jamnugger, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of Vishnudas Lalchand the Munim of Rowji Nanchand the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Vishnudas Lalchand was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Hirji Lilladhur Thucker, Narondas Lilladhur Thucker and Lilladhur Cuverji Thucker have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within three days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-first day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety Six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of May 1896.

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PUBLISHED BY
THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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Rs. 3-8.
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OF THE
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FOR 1895.
In Continuation of Acts from 1834 to the present time.

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SECONDLY.—All that piece of fazandari ground belonging to Mr. Gunput Manickjee together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Gooraptdeo Road passage, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dewjee Suttoojee, and assessed under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 7823, containing by admeasurement 50 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said fazundar Gunpat Manekjee, on the west and north by the fazundari vacant ground, and on the south by the public road called Gooraptdeo road passage.

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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the pur

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,425
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£2¼ to £5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	25	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	68
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	645
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	630
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,755
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,115
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	180	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	630
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	50
Empress	2,150	500	500	dvd 25	650
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	630
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	770
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,570xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	245
Jowraj Bulloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1135
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,200	1,000	dvd Rs35	870
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	272
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
Madras United	336	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,220
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	515
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	390
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,325
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	£250 / £50	£50	dvd	4½
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	505
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	890
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,300
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	1,740
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	945
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills, Sassoon and Alliance	475 / 1,000	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
Union Spinning			600	dvd Rs30	700xd
Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	400
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker Co Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brenl's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	195
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Colaba	500	200	200	12	215
East India	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	330
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	375
Khangaum	790	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Mahuya Prose Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahratta Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahsmadpura Manfg Co, Ld	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	...	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,300
Sind Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co, Ld.	370	200	all	12	210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs6	1,235

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	110-12
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	109-1
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	nom
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom
City of Paris Loan	nom
Four per cent, Port Trust Bond	109

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17 5
Mexican Dollars	,,	nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	,,	nom
Bar Silver	,,	35-12
Gold Local	,,	27-14
Bar Gold, English	,,	27-13-6
Bar Australian	,,	27-10
Bar Bombay	,,	27-10
Bar Perin	,,	27-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight		1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. Documents	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
France	3 Do.	do.	148
Do.	6 Do.	do.	148¼
Calcutta	At sight		100
Do.	60 days'	do.	99 5-16
Madras	At sight		99-15
Do.	30 days'	do.	99 5-8
China	30 days'	do.	4

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. Itr emoves all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English mail steamer.
Embarkation of Troops for Egypt.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Boys' Gospel Meeting, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan MacAlister entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Ras Rowa and Vadala left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Muttra entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Benecroy yesterday; the steamers Ramillies and Strathord left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Hillbrook yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS HOSPITALS' ENDOWMENT FUND.—The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge a donation of Rs. 100 from Mrs. F. W. Jackson.

REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Bachoobai Manekji Motiwalla, residing at Dhobie Talao, was, yesterday, removed to the G. T. Hospital by her husband for treatment. She had two wounds on the forehead and the neck, apparently inflicted by a stick.

NATIVE ART.—We have received from Raja Ravi Varma, the well-known artist of Travancore, copies of cheap editions of "The Birth of Shakurtala" and "The Radha," issued for the middle-classes. Oleographic pictures are to be had at three annas per copy, at Mr. Anant Shivaji Desai, Moti Bazaar, Bombay.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Bhanji Gopal, a Hindu, aged about 70 years, while reading a sacred book to a group of eager hearers, on Wednesday night, in a house in De Souza Street, accidentally died after a strong cough. The deceased, it appears, was suffering from asthma, which seems to have accelerated the death. The coroner was informed, and the body was ordered to be disposed of.

ACCIDENTS TO MILL LABOURERS.—Sawalia Rowji, a mill-hand, employed in the Sorab Woolen Mill, had three of the fingers of his right hand accidentally crushed while working in the mill.—Dhondu Ganu, of the Textile Mill, had the index finger of his right hand crushed, while Vittoo Ganu, of the Damoder Mill, lost three of his fingers. All these persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were treated and allowed to go home.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March.....Our new Commander..Latam.
Cavatina.....Bellsario.....Donizetti.
Fantasia—Patriotic Melodies.....The Flying Squadron..Kappey.
Duet for two Cornets..Lied.....Ulrich.
Fantasia.....The Goldbeckers' Soiree.Kling.
Valse.....Rosen Aufden Weg.....Fetras.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT KAMATIPURA.—A fire broke out, yesterday, at Kamatipoora Stable Lane, in the loft of a house owned by one Sheik Imoo Hossein. It appears that cow-dung cakes were stored in the loft. Someone appears to have thrown the burnt portion of a biddee on the roof of the house, which gave rise to the fire. Before the fire steamers appeared on the scene, the fire was extinguished by the tenants with the assistance of the neighbours.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—Gangabai, a Hindu girl, residing with her parents at De Souza Street, was, yesterday, playing on the roadside with other children, when she was accidentally (knocked down by a bullock cart. One of the wheels passed over her body, crushing some of her ribs. From enquiries made by Mr. Superintendent Sweeney, it appears that the cart-driver was lying his vehicle on the right side of the road, and it was no fault of his that the girl was knocked down. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, whence, after treatment, the parents took her home.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.—Inspector Good, yesterday charged Michael Meer, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with asking money from bypassers on the Rampart Row, near the Bombay Club. Accused was recently sent to jail for a similar offence, in the same locality. Accused, Mr. Good said, was a Pathan, and had only assumed the name of Michael Meer, and changed his style of dress. He was a thoroughly bad character and frequently got money by terrorizing people. He had often been sent to jail. Accused was convicted, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight.

ROBBING THE SUAKIN COMMISSARIAT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagon charged a Pathan dock labourer with theft of a military blouse and a pair of boots, valued at Rs. 9, from the stores about to be transhipped to Soudan. The accused was making away with the stolen property, when he was challenged by a policeman. He attempted to run away, but was overtaken and searched. He said he found the boots outside the dock gate. Corporal William Kennedy, of the Royal Fusiliers, identified the boots as Government property for shipment to Suakin. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The wardens and congregants of "the Gate of Mercy" Synagogue assembled in large numbers on Wednesday morning at 6 a.m. to offer up a special prayer in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. A little before the conclusion of the prayer, the minister of the synagogue, Mr. Shalom Joseph, addressed the congregation a few words in regard to the privileges enjoyed by the Jews under Her Majesty's dominion, and added that this will be one way of showing to the world our appreciation of the inestimable blessings we have received at the hands of the British Throne, and to show that the Hebrew race is not unmindful of the blessings they have received. He was then called upon in the pulpit to invoke God's eternal blessings upon Her Majesty.

ELOCUTION PRIZES.—With a view to encourage the study of rhetoric in this part of the country a competitive examination of elocutionary powers will be held under the auspices of the Nagar Brahmin Union, some day in the first week of June, when competitors will be examined in one or more of the following subjects:—Subject I.—English: "Effects of oratory on the growth of a nation." Subject II.—Gujarati: "Stage as a means of instruction." There will also be prizes for recitation, candidates under sixteen being only eligible for competition. In all there are eight prizes, two being for each of the subjects mentioned. The examination will be conducted by an independent Board of examiners to be appointed hereafter. Successful candidates will be awarded certificates of merit. Applications will be received either by the Secretary, near Ambaji Mandir, Surat, or by Mr. J. Dikshit, in Amliran Street, Surat, on or before the last day of the current month.

NOVEL WAY OF REVIVING MEMORY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, charged Lalji Bhimji, a Bania merchant, with theft of a flask of quicksilver, valued at Rs. 125, part of transhipment, cargo, stored in No. 8 Shed, Victoria Dock. It appears that on the morning of the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock a coolie went out of the dock and called out for a victoria. A victoria was driven up at No. 8 shed, where accused was standing. A flask of quicksilver was placed in the victoria the accused also taking his seat in it. While passing out of the dock gates, the driver called the jenitor's attention to the bottle of quicksilver, which led to accused's arrest. Being questioned by the court, accused said that he was an opium-eater, and would recall to his mind all that happened on Tuesday last if he was given some opium. He also suggested that his Worship must send for a little of that drug if there was none to be had in the court. The magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the common jail.

SPECULATORS AGAIN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Jolliffe charged Radhakison Hunsraj and five other Marwaris with speculating on a public road at Ramwadi, Bhuleshwar, on the night of the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. Accused were disorderly amongst themselves and bidding on rates of notes, &c. The tramway traffic was considerably interfered with. The accused were arrested when the police arrived on the scene, others running away. A tram conductor was called on behalf of the prosecution, who stated that he had great trouble in getting the car to proceed till the police arrived, and that there was a large crowd. Mr. Byrne, solicitor, who defended the fifth and sixth accused, Kison Gopal and Baldeodass Luxmichand, submitted that his clients were arrested by mistake. He called several witnesses on behalf of the defence. In disposing of the case, his Worship held that there was independent evidence on behalf of the prosecution which was quite clear and trustworthy. Witnesses for the defence should have come forward when the police officer, Mr. Jollife, was investigating the case, and accused should not have asked the court to give them time to choose what ever evidence they wished to produce subsequently. The evidence for the defence was untrustworthy, their story being quite of a different nature from that of other witnesses. His Worship said that in future, should the accused be brought up by the police again, he would not give them the option of fine, but send them to jail. They were fined Rs. 10 each.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY, Army Veterinary Department, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Major-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN COMMISSION.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE ENGLISHMAN.)

CAMP ROHEAT, MAY 2.

Two interesting things about Robat II, are, first, that on the Lar Kohmear are the remains of a fire temple, high up on the mountain side; and, secondly, the remains of copper smelting furnaces, close by the camp, for such they are said by the guides and others to be, and such they have every appearance of having been. From a distance the ground, over an area of about half a mile long and 100 yards broad, is seen to be jet black in colour and to have some black ruins on it. Examining it you find the ground sandy with efflorescence here and there, and covered with slabs and pieces of black slag, many of them showing green patches of verdigris upon them. The blocks have been used in building a fort apparently and the ruined walls of a loophoted enclosure, about 30 yards square, still remain. To one side of it are several small oblong enclosures that look as if they might have been furnaces. No one can remember any smelting there, and it was probably carried on centuries ago. The neighbouring hills are full of precious metals, and pure metallic copper was found near the camp in small quantities.

From the 17th to the 19th, survey operations were carried on, and on the 20 fresh supplies having come in from Seistan and Sarhad we commenced our return march leaving Robat II, at 4 p.m. The Afghans also started back marching by the Helmund to Robat where we expect to meet them on May 5. Instead of returning to Godar-i-Shah—the memory of our stay there still haunts as like a nightmare!—we skirted along the foot of the Lar Koh and Kacha Koh on the daman, to Lashkri, 21 miles. As rivers—all dry now of course—issue from the hills at frequent intervals the whole daman is cut up by shallow nullahs and resembles a gridiron more than anything. Crossing it is most irritating and fatiguing besides being very slow work. Lashkri is situated at the head of a fine gorge and has a small spring of saline water. The gorge leading up to it from the plain is deep and very tortuous, so much so that in one place we wound along two complete horseshoes within less than 300 yards. We left the place on the afternoon of the 21st morning to try and reach Kartarka, but the gridiron-like daman was even worse than before and a thunder-storm coming on the guides, lost their way, and we had to bivouac for the night. The storm was unaccompanied by rain, but was succeeded by a hot stifling wind blowing up much sand, and everyone suffered severely from the heat and thirst. Next morning, instead of reaching Kartarkar, we had to go up a gorge to Kacha, where there was good water, the place from which we made our wretched march to Godar-i-Shah. The baggage camels also got lost during the night and had to halt in the Desert, coming on to Kacha next morning, but not getting in until mid-day. However, we started again at 9 p.m. and reached Kartarkar on the 23rd and Saindak on the 24th. Here we halted a day to give the camels a rest before marching to Amir Chah, a distance of 68 miles without any water. When coming, we did this in three marches as we were lucky in finding a muddy puddle of water at Dranan Koh, but this had now dried up, and we had to make it two marches. We marched, therefore, carrying water with us and reached Amir Chah on the 27th.

The things that strikes you most about the Desert are its dreary solitude, its want of animal life, and its intense silence. Mile after mile and hour after hour you travel without seeing a living thing or hearing a single sound, except the shuffling of the camel's feet and occasional conversation between their riders. The silence can almost be felt. There are none of those sounds of insect life such as you hear in a cultivated country to relieve it, and if one were alone in it, it would be most oppressive, almost maddening. To see a long caravan winding its way slowly and silently along such a desert by moon light is a picturesque and weird sight one will not soon forget. The sandhills I described in a previous letter. Many of them are crescent shaped with the convex side towards the wind, and the horns tailing off in the direction the prevailing wind travels; near Amir Chah this is usually from the north or north-west. The slope up the convex side is steep and the sands soft; that on the concave side is more gradual and is interrupted by a sort of step a few feet from the summit, the inclination of which is steeper than the rest of the slope. The sand on this side is also harder and gives a firmer foothold. The peculiar shape of these sandhills is presumably due to their being gradually built up round some obstacle which the blown sand has encountered, such as a bush.

One interesting feature of our return march was the knowledge that we showed that we were returning. Instead of having to be driven as they were going when westwards, and instead of breaking back as some of them sometimes did, they travelled quicker and most willingly once their heads were termed towards India. They seemed in fact, rather to push their "sarwans" along in front of them than to have to be encouraged to travel. Several things show that that the camel does possess a little of the wisdom shown in his face. The same thing was noticed during the former portion of this Mission when it marched up the Gomal river and then turned off up in Kundar. The Mission had two lots of camels with it which usually returned every year from wintering in the Derajat to their summer grazing, round about Ghazni. One lot going the whole way by the Gomal and via Kataway, the other going the way the Missign went via the Kundar and Tirwah. The latter camels gave no trouble as they were travelling by their usual route, but the others were difficult to drive, and were continually breaking back and trying to bolt up the Gomal via Kataway; this, too, when the Mission was as far as sixty miles up the Kundar from the place where the two routes diverge, and for as long (3 months) as the Mission remained there. Khudai Dad also, one of our camel contractors relates how three of his camels once got away at Delhi and found their way alone as far as Dera Ismail Khan. Talking of camels a fall from one is not to be laughed at. I may mention that one night one of the riding camels; stumbled (they always stumble with their hind feet) and threw one of our servants over his head. The wretched man nearly broke his cheek-bone and damaged his chest so severely that he was very ill and spitting blood for several days afterwards.

On arrival at Amir Chah, we received a post—many posts rather—as we had had no news of the outside world for 33 days. We halted one day there to rest the camels before the next fifty miles without water-supply was faced, and enjoyed it feasting on letters and newspapers as only those who have been so starved can. Leaving Amir Chah on the evening of the 28th, we left the camp to go through the Desert to Darband, the next place with water 55 miles, while we made a detour through the Koh-i-Sultan mountains. I mentioned these hills in a former letter as presenting a striking appearance when seen from the Desert, and on entering them we found even more to wonder at. They are composed mainly of conglomerate and, as the result of rain, &c., they have been split up and form into a variety of fantastic shapes. The softer portions of the hills have been washed away leaving the more rocky parts sticking up in every shape and form—indeed, travelling through them in the moonlight one's fancy could not help seeing a succession of Cleopatra's needles and cathedral spires, most realistic in appearance. We passed near the Koh-i-Kamari which I described before and which turned out to be really composed of two hills, and gradually came nearer to the Neza-i-Sultan—the wonder of the range. The name means Sultan's spear, and the resemblance to a spear is evident. Seen from far off, it looked like a small pinnacle; near to where we bivouacked, it looked much more imposing, but it was not until we climed up the steep slope at its foot the next day that we realised its enormous size and wondrous shape. It is a slightly flattened enormous pillar of conglomerate a thousand feet from base to apex, and three hundred feet in diameter at its base tapering to about sixty, probably, at its apex, which is blunt and split up into several small points. Its summit must therefore be about 6,100 feet. Its sides are perpendicular and from afar seem fitted with birds'-nest-holes. No birds dwell in the country however, and the pits turn out on inspection to be large cavities left by the washing out of masses of rock. The pillar is not quite vertical, but its top leans a little to the south. Its sides are fluted or rather fissured, and at its base to one side is a low ridge crowned with minute peaks and ending about 40 yards away in a rather higher double peaked tower. This gives a church-like appearance at a striking object standing there, in solitary state "keeping watch and ward over the wreck of time." It is said that Nadir Shah paid this pillar an especial visit when marching through the country. There are numerous other smaller pillars and some almost as imposing. One close to it strongly resembles the towers of Antwerp Cathedral. The Koh-i-Sultan are also famous for their sulphur, dyes, assafœtida and rubbers. Owing to the drought of the last two years the assafœtida has not come on much yet, and no signs were seen of the Kakars and Babars who come down from Kandahar usually at this time of year to collect it. We had a false alarm about robbers, however. Winding up Kotal, voices were heard on the other side. The naib of Chajeh, a fine old man, who derives his knowledge of this country through having made three highly successful raids into Persia during his eventful life, drew us all together and dismounted, asking what arms we had. These amounted to one sporting rifle among the lot. It turned out however, that the voice belonged to some of our people whom we had sent on by another route, so our solitary weapon was not required. The next-day we rejoined the camp at Darband, and as we emerged from the hills got our last view of the Gaud-i-zirreh, and sight the Koh Malik do Khaud behind Robat, and a most welcome sight it was too.

From Darband we reached Robat in two marches and rejoined the main camp there on May 1. We marched out on March 26, and so have been absent 37 day's, covering nearly 600 miles mostly desert on our camels, and right well have they carried us, though not without suffering severely. We come back with 25 per cent. fewer than we started with owing to sickness, &c., and this, too, in spite of the fact that no camel carried a load of more than two-maunds i. e., less than half loads. Had they carried more the chances are they would not have got back at all.

Captain Walters and Lieut. Webb Ware and many of the camp rode out some miles to meet us and give us a warm welcome back. Not having received any news of us for a long time, they had become very anxious as to our fate, and the letter we sent on from Amir Chah came as a relief. Our horses had been sent out to meet us, but though we had often longed for them as a change from the eternal bobbing up and down of camels, the change wasn't as much appreciated by us as we expected. It was like sitting on a plank edgeways after a camels' back and as the animals were full of beans after nearly six weeks' rest we had a rather unholy ride in.

While we have been away, the officers here have explored most of the country round and have collected much valuable information regarding routes, &c. They came in contact with inhabitants, and have done much good in spreading information as regards the Boundary line. They also had some fair shooting, ibex, &c.

We expect the Afghan Commissioner and party from the Helmund on the 5th May, and as soon as the maps and agreements are completed, we start on our return march to Quetta.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 18th May, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 17th, 11 feet 8 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops progressing and division commenced in places. Harvesting of spring crops going on. Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress; early sown seed germinating. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Kohistan Taluka, where owing to scarcity of grass cattle are being taken away to other parts of Sind.

Shikarpore.—Rabi harvest over. Fodder scarce. Cattle in poor condition.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and division of rabi produce continue in the remaining three talukas. Preparations for kharif cultivation general. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing continues. Fodder scarce in two talukas.

Thar and Parkar.—Cultivation of kharif crops and and reaping of adhava mung crops commenced. Cattle suffering from scarcity of grass.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 16th May 1896).—Land being manured for the next season. Cotton picking nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock in good condition. Fields being manured for the approaching monsoon. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 16th May 1896).—Standing crops good. Fields being manured for the next season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock generally good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Lands being prepared for the next season's crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agaricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 13th, 16th and 17th; 1° warm on 14th and 15th, and 3° warm on 18th. Vapour in air excessive on 13th, 17th and 18th and normal from 14th to 16th. Wind normal. Rain 0·05 inch on 18th. Distant lightning on 17th and 18th.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rab burning in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagari.—Reaping of summer crops completed. Rab burning in progress. Cattle good except in Devgad and Rajapur talukas.

Poona.—Lands being prepared for the next season throughout the district. condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of lands for sowing in progress. Outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in three talukas.

Sholapur—(For week ending 16th May 1896).—Land being prepared for the next season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Barsi, Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in Khanapur and Koregaon. Ploughing oparations in progress throughout the district.

Bijapur.—Preparation of land for next season in progress. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices normal.

Belgaum.—Rain 66 cents in Parasgad and 1 cent in Gokak. Land being prepared for the next sowing. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain from 1 to 76 cents in three talukas. Preparation of land for next season commenced.

Kanara.—Reaping continues on ghats. Preparations for monsoon crops continue. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress.

Wadhwan.—Fodder and water sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Anderson, H, Mrs
Allen, Capt
Ardandin, Madame
Abdullah Khan
Ackerman, E A, Mrs
Arthur, G
Allan, T G, Mrs
Alderson, Mrs
Barlow, L, Miss
Benton, Mrs
Branaver, Louiza
Bruce, Miss
Blake, Miss
Blackett, Walter S
Burgess, H, of Broxted
Binning, B B
Blake, S T
Cliff, H W
Clemson, Miss
Crocker, George
Chansel, Gusta
Camoy, J F
Cama, F B, Miss
Clementson, Mr
Campbell, Sybil, Miss
Denne, A, Capt
Dennis, Wm
Di Ulisji, P E, Mr
Duck, Mr
Elliott, Jessie
Edwards, Mrs
Fryer, Chas S
Frann, H Otto
Florence, Madame
Falkner, August
Flinigan, P F, Mrs
Fruandez, Andrew Carlos
Grinstein, Elli
Groves, J W, Mrs
Gibbons, Stanley
Granedier, Georges
Gibson, Miss
Graham, H E Bellingham.
Hagart, Mrs
Haramam, Lucy
Haiman, Alexis
Hawes, P
Heaton, W
Henderson, H H
Hart, E A, Mrs
Hunter, W Y (1st Bat 8th King Regt)
Harcourt, H M
Ishwari Persad
Jost, Steffie Miss
Johannes, A Miss
Kroo Irma
Kintzig, Jean
Kelly, Mrs
Kinsburner, M
Kumroodin Ishahai
Kelly, E S, Miss (d N S)
Koch, Helene Prince
Krishna, Pillay
Leslie, C D, Mr
Lewis, John
Lidstone, C A
Libbert, H L
Murray, E
Milchie, A
Murray, S H
Martin, P R
Moore, D
Miles, W
Martin, F
Martin, Henry
Mercik, C H
Marco, Juan
Nishigawa, Mr and Mrs
Nichal, Mr
Narayan Singh (Sepy late 15th Infantry)
Nevill, Charles R
Pedroza Surgeon-Lt-Col
Piccirilli, O
Percival, Lionel
Phelps, E L
Price, F G S
Pereira, Ernest
Pillay, P Ambrose
Quittchan, Rudolf
Rabatnik, Soloman
Robertson, W A
Ram Bux
Rankin, I R L
Rogers, H Middleton
Ramard, Mons, L'abbé
Robertson, F J
Rawson, F
Rittener, J
Ramacharry, T
Rennell, E J
Stanley, F
Scott, Joseph
Szalay, Omerict
Sylvester, C F
Sa deman, Edwd W
Shamfield, Albert
Startin, G B
Schoback, W H
Swayne, Alfred H
Salkeld, Wm
Scott, H H Lieut
Sykie, Henry
Thorp, J
Thornett, A J
Tupaki Ramacharia
Turner, H G
Thomson, Wm Samuel
Vaughan, RE, Lt
Walley, P St Geo
Wischinsky Baris
Wood, Cecil
Wilson, W A
Weallens, Mrs
Ward, Miss
Walmesley, Johnnie
Wendt, K
Warkentien, Wm
Wilkins, W, Mrs
Wickersham, W C
Ward, J

THAT is an instructive story told of a Bohemian woman in New York who was recently found learning German, under the impression that it was the language of the country—"a not unnatural mistake, since more than one-fourth of the voting population of New York City was found to be German by birth at the last elections held there." On her mistake being pointed ont, we infer that she lost no time in acquiring a superb Irish brogue.

MUSICAL criticism is making rapid headway in Canada, witness this extract from a Montreal paper:—"The chorus then rose and placed body and soul into the Mass, and, with the exception of a few accidentals on the part of the chorus, everything

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

OUR commercial week is shortened on this occasion by two days owing to the English mails leaving a day earlier under the usual anti-monsoon arrangement, and yesterday having been observed as the Queen's Birthday holiday. On other days, however, there has been but little doing in any direction, Cotton having been taken to only a small or moderate extent by exporters and more or less neglected by the mills; while in Wheat and Seeds the position is virtually unchanged, no accession of business having taken place, and a slight decline in prices of the former, and some partial advance in those of the latter being reported. There has been but little further movement in Exchange, the market for which has generally been quiet and steady with a fluctuation of 1-16th in rates which close this evening exactly on last Friday's level both for Bank and Private Paper. Money has been in but moderate demand, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper has been unsteady but closes 1-16 per cent. higher than it ruled a week ago. Freights have been dull throughot the week, with rates nominally unchanged, but with hardly any business passing in the absence of demand from shippers. Business in Imports have been upon the previous week's moderate scale with prices generally unchanged.

MONEY.—Though Money was in fairly good demand during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, the figures of the Return again showed but little comparative change from those in the week preceding, the Cash Balance having disclosed a diminution of some 5¼ lakhs, at 117¼ lakhs, compared with an addition in the previous week of about 6¼ lakhs. In the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money the most noticeable changes were an increase of 7¼ lakhs in Private Deposits on the one hand and an addition of 8¼ lakhs to Loans on the other, the net falling off in trade requirements having been 1¼ lakhs, against a decrease of 5 1-8 lakhs shown in the previous Return. In Government Deposits there had been a diminution of 10¼ lakhs in the aggregate.

The market has meantime remained steady; but the demand moderate, and the Bank of Bombay, at the Board-meeting this afternoon, reduced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling last mail-day at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a little of the latter having been placed early in the day. The market was firm at opening on Monday, and 1s. 1 13-16d. was quoted for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. At the latter rate a moderate amount of Bills changed hands, and later on in the day rates rose 1-32d. all round, and closed steady. On Tuesday a quiet tone prevailed in the market with 1s. 1 27-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates afterwards receded 1-32d. all round, and the market closed quiet but steady. Yesterday the Banks were closed for the Queen's Birthday, and this morning the market opened quiet (Reuter having meantime reported the sale of 26¢ lakhs of Indian Council Bills at 1s. 1 13-16d.; 33¢ lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 1 27-32d; and 5 lakhs of extra Bills, at 1s. 1 27-32d.) at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-32d. in three months' sight Credits, a little of the former having been reported for May delivery; but the latter being same, rates gave way 1-32d, all round, three months' sight Bills having been reported placed at 1s 1 7-8d. to a moderate extent. The bona-fide business passing either way, however, has been very limited, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 25-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
„	6 do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
„	6 do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Francs	3 do.	146
„	6 do.	146¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak last mail-day at 110-3-8 for Cash and 110-5-16 for the 1st June Account; but towards the close rates hardened, and left off at 110¢ and 110-7-16 in the two positions, respectively. Rates opened strong in tone on Monday at 110-7-16 for Money and 110-3-8 for Account, and closed on the same level in both positions. Steady at opening on Tuesday, rates advanced to 110-9-16 both for Cash and the 1st proximo settlement, which quotation was also named at the close. Yesterday, this market was closed for the Queen's Birthday holiday; and to-day it has been steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on Tuesday's closing rate, leaving off at 110-5-8 both for Money and Account.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is nominally quoted at 134. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 109.

SHARES.—Considering that the business week under notice has been curtailed by two days a considerable business has transpired in this market, rates as before on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip having favoured sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we now note an advance of Rs. 45, in Central India; of Rs. 40 each, in Connaught, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 30, in China of Rs. 25 each, in Currimbhoy, Morarji Goculdass, and Sassoon; of Rs.20 each,in Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, and Queen; of Rs. 15 each, in City of Bombay, David, Framji Petit, Manockji Petit and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Bombay Cotton, Empress, Imperial Cotton, Oriental and Sun; of Rs. 5 each, in Hindustan, Lukhmidass, New Great Eastern, and Soonderdass; of Rs. 3, in Anglo-Indian; and a decline of Rs. 75, in Madras United; of Rs. 35, in Khandeish; of Rs. 20 each, in Britannia, and Indian Manfacturing; of Rs. 15 each, in Colaba Land, and Jewraj Balloo; and of Rs. 10, in Alliance; and of Rs. 5 each, in Khatao Makunjee, and Mahaluxmee; In Presses Bombay Cotton, are Rs. 15 higher; East Indian, Rs. 10; of Rs. 5 each, in Albert Karachi; and New Indian; and pf Rs. 2½ in Mercantile; while Broach City, are Rs. 10 lower: Breuls Cawnpore, Rs. 7; and Mofussil, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each; In miscellaneous Bombay Flour, have advanced Rs. 70; Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Rs. 30; Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 25 in the first issue and Rs. 20 in the second; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 10: Treacher, Rs. 5, and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2; Commercial and Land Mortgage shares are Rs. 4 higher; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 12½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Our market for staple *Grey Goods* has remained in the same state as last week. Dealers have continued to be willing sellers; but up-country buyers have only purchased according to their present requirements, the business thus remaining a "hand to mouth" one. Rates generally are the same as before. In *Bleached* Goods, light weights of *Mulls* and *Nainsooks* are in good demand at slightly better rates. *Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods show no change. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar this week have been about 3,100 packages; and of *Locally-made* Goods some 1,200 bales. *Local* Goods are dull and stocks are increasing, while rates show considerable weakness.

YARNS.—The makot for *Imported Twist* is unchanged, the feeling being steady, demand slack, and quotations unchanged. Our market for *Bombay Spinnings* has been very quiet throughout the week. Sales in China are given as 10,000 bales for the fortnight; but these have been affected at lower rates. Exchange at Hongkong has also receded to Rs. 189. Spinners here, however, are not accepting lower rates, and the market, closed steady at the following official quotations, the week's sales being put down at 1,000 bales:—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4½	to	4 5-8	per lb.
„	„ 8s „	„ 4 5-8	„	4 7-8	„
„	„ 10s „	„ 5 1-16	„	5¼	„
„	„ 12s „	„ 5 1-8	„	5¼	„
„	„ 16s „	„ 6	„	6 9-16	„
„	„ 20s „	„ 6 3-16	„	6 5-8	„
„	„ 24s „	„ 7	„	7 1-8	„
„	„ 30s „	„ 7 3-8	„	7 5-8	„
„	„ 40s „	„ 8¼	„	8¾	„

METALS.—An advance of half-a-rupee per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* this week in a firm market; and *Yellow Metal* has advanced to double that extent with a firm feeling also; but the amount of business passing in both markets has been but moderate. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, and in only moderate request.

COAL.—Ready *Powell's Duffryn* has been sold this week from Rs. 18¾ to Rs. 19¼ per ton; and *Davidson's West Hartly* also ready, at Rs. 18¼ per too, *Japan*, May-June shipment, has been sold at Rs. 14¼ per ton. The market closes steady. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	17½ per ton.
West „	„	18½ „
Australian	„	16 „
Powell's Duffryn	„	19¾ to 19½
Cardiff	„	19½ „
Japan	„	15 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been reported in this staple for exporters' account since the date of our last weekly advices; but local spinners have taken only a few hundred bales on most days. The tone of the market has been steady throughout, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on several occasions and rather more for *Bhownuggur*. The purchases by shippers sum up about 8,500 bales of Oomerwattee and Dhollera. Bhownuggur descriptions, Broach, Bengal, Compta, and Dharwar; the Mills having bought some 2,000 bales of Oomras Broach, and Bengal. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 5 higher than they ruled a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week, have been 42,500 bales, compared with 64,000 bales received in the week preceding, and 61,500, bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in total Receipts of new Cotton this season as against last has now diminished to 698,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	175-3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„	169-2 15-16d.
Do. Good		„	160-2 5-8d.
Selatee, Fine		„	180-3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good		„	171-2 31-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„	170-2 15-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good		„	177-3 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	„	200-3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	185-3 3-16d.
Do. Good	„	„	181-3 1-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	„	200-3 7-16d.
Westerns	„	„	194-3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine	„	„	212-3 5-8d.
Do. Good	„	„	205-3½d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	325,500	194,000
Berar	382,500	206,000
Khandeish	295,500	215,000
Barsi and Nugger	91,500	43,000
Hinguughat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	54,000	24,500
Broach	211,500	84,500
Dhollera	350,500	237,000
Compta and Dharwar	48,500	73,500
Western and Madras	4,000	1,000
	1,778,000	1,079,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For 6 days	42,391	63,182	44,166
From 1st Jan. to 20th May	1,375,550	1,034,040	1,195,692
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	34,400	36,464	12,258
From 1st Jan. to 20th May	547,418	306,976	593,535
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	1,177	15,765	1,770
From 1st Jan. to 20th May	190,478	74,755	69,88

WHEAT.—A decline of one anna per cwt. took place in the price of *Hard Yellow* at the beginning of the week; and yesterday prices generally receded one anna to our quotations; but otherwise the market has been steady with the usual moderate amount of business reported for shippers' account.

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-10-0 per cwt.
Do. do, 85 „	„	4-9-0 „
No. 1 Club, Delhi	„	4-16-0 „
Red Delhi	„	4-8-0 „
Hard Yellow	„	4-4-0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-8-0 „
Hard, Red	„	3-13-0 „

SEEDS.—There has been an advance of one to two annas per cwt. in all descriptions of *Rapeseed* this week; but prices of other kinds have remained as before, the feeling having been steady, with a moderate enquiry from exporters. Our closing quotations this evening, are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-15-0 to Rs.	7-1-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat.	„	7- 0-0 to „	7- 5-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	6-15-0 to „	7- 1-0 „
Do. Red do.	„	6- 5-0 to „	6- 7-0 „
Gingelly, White	„	42-0-0 to „	43-0-0 per candy.
Do Mixed	„	39-8-0 to „	40-8-0 „

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	160,274	200,281	156,208
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	2,287,128	1,894,928	1,852,736
Linseed for 6 days	124,000	92,342	229,187
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	2,597,137	2,109,101	4,121,063
Rapeseed for 6 days	59,403	134,543	189,552
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	519,976	1,343,804	2,140,557
Gingellyseed for 6 days	1,911	5,879	7,672
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	806,885	703,822	722,151

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	54,501	114,266	53,323
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	823,630	540,036	947,09 4
Linseed for 6 days	265,570	109,284	179,477
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	1,934,034	1,433,835	3,287,186
Rapeseed for 6 days	36,598	112,855	203,412
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	480,974	1,018,731	1,594,349
Gingellyseed for 6 days	16,983	10,003	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th May	970,932	920,763	765,912

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	31 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon, (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

H. M. S. Bonaventure from Tricomalee arrived,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Buereh.
Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunchang and Tali.
Madagascar and Reunion mails closes at Zanzibar at noon on Thursday 28th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 21.

10 p.m.	85°

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MAY 22.

6 a.m.	83°
10 a.m.	88°
2 p.m.	90°
4 p.m.	89°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

BIRTH.

RUSTOMJEE—May 18, at No. 4, Phayn Road, Poona, the wif. of Mr. Bheram H.T. Rustomjee, of Kurrachee, of a daughter

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORGAN—May 14, at 182, Lower Circular-road, Calcutta, the wife of Philip J Morgan, of a son.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—May 14, at 182, Lower Circular-road, the infant son of Philip J Morgan.
WILSON—May 11, of cholera, Edward Charles Wilson (Board of Revenue), Calcutta, aged 35 years 2 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1896.

THE 1st Bombay Lancers, the advance guard of the Indian Contingent for the Soudan, sailed yesterday from the Prince's Dock for Suakin. Four steamers were required to convey the six hundred officers and men, with their horses, baggage, and stores. The men were full of spirits, looking forward with joyous eagerness to a spell of active service in the Dark Continent. The Commissariat has supplied not only ample provision for the voyage, but for three months after landing. That energetic and most considerate Department has also provided each transport with some tons of the sacred soil of India, so that when cooking and partaking of food the Hindu soldier can have the satisfaction of feeling that his caste is in no danger from the kala pani inasmuch as has an integral part of Hindustan beneath his feet. The French War Office might make a note of this device, which sensibly diminishes the home sickness from which the soldiers of France suffer so much on expeditions to Madagascar and elsewhere. By a judicious admixture of one of the five products of the cow with the natal earth, the Commissariat deprive a sea voyage of all its terrors for the Indian soldier. He feels as he spreads the fresh and fragrant combination around when preparing his meals that he is not only still on his native soil, but on the floor of his ancestral home. With equal foresight and much care and management the department has arranged, that each transport is in a manner self-contained in the matter of stores and all necessaries and is quite independent of delay or accident to any of her consorts. This important desideratum has not been always successfully achieved by the Commissariat in England. When General Duchesne's expedition was landed last year at Majunga, the medical stores could not be found, being burried away under mountains of other stores in one of the transports, and no one knew where to look for them. Mismanagement of the same kind was accountable for much of the sickness and mortality of our troops when wintering before Sebastopol. The better system which prevails in India was first put to a practical test when the Malta expedition was despatched from Bombay in 1878 under the eye of Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of this Presidency. In despatching the two expeditions to Egypt in 1884 and 1885 the same provident attention to details was a characteristic of the Commissariat. The work done on this occasion, at very short notice—the orders to prepare for the embarkation of the Contingent were given unexpectedly on the 11th May—show that the department has not deteriorated in the interval. The task was not lightened by the arrival of supplementary orders, as the real nature of the business on hand in the Eastern Soudan came to be realised at Headquarters, and the admirable manner in which it was managed reflects great credit on Brigadier-General Creagh, Colonel Bartley Bennett, Majors Swann and Cahusac, Capt. Anderson, and other District and Commissariat officers.

The general impression amongst the well-informed is that the Suakin Force now on the way will be sufficient for any eventuality likely to arise between this and September. Four months hence, however, it is probable that considerable reinforcements will follow Brigadier-General Egerton's command. These anticipations of course rest on the assumption that things will turn out as they may reasonably be expected to do. But unhappily that is not always the case, and there are officers of African experience who already utter words of warning, which it would not be altogether prudent to disregard. Lieutenant-Colonel Haggard, recently in command of the 1st Battalion of the Egyptian Army, holds that to make the present movement successful at least ten thousand Indian troops should be thrown in on the Suakin side and at least five thousand British or Indian toops sent to the Nile, and to strenghten the garrisons of the large cities. From his own experience in action this officer is unwilling to place implicit confidence in the much-vaunted Black Soudanese troops. We may have to face the possibility of those regiments going over to the Mahdists. Even without actually revolting, they may not prove so reliable fighting machines as they are supposed to be. They are more likely than the Fellaheen regiments to get out of hand and quite beyond control. Colonel Haggard states that at the battle of Ginness he happened to find himself in the midst of the Soudanese troops, and they absolutely refused to do what he told them, and distinctly did what he told them not to do. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the Mahdists have held undisputed sway for the last twelve or fourteen years in the country from which the Black battalions were recruited, and that it has been found impossible to obtain new recruits from that region to replace the time-expired men. Two things have resulted from that state of affairs. For the most part the rank and file of the Black regiments are "veterans"—old and grey-headed men; to keep the regiments up to their proper numerical strength negroes born and bred in the Egyptian cities have been enlisted. The fighting value of these latter has yet to be proved.

With regard to the military situation up the Nile Colonel Haggard points out that at the beginning of May there were three thousand men at Akasheh to repel the Dervishes, and seven thousand at Assouan, two hundred miles to the north. He does not believe that the forces up the Nile or on their way were sufficient either to defend Egypt from an attack of the Khalifa's hordes, or insure a decisive victory in an offensive movement. If the forward movement does not prove a success, the Mohammedan races not only of the Soudan, but of Egypt itself, may rise *en masse* against the Infidel. That is an extreme view of the possibilities which we are not at all prepared to accept. But we are as little disposed to give implicit credence to the prophecies of those who hold that the whole of the Soudan is only awaiting the advance of the Egyptian army to throw off the tyrannous yoke of the Khalifa and the Mahdists. General Butler was equally sceptical in 1885, when he was told that the Arabs were forced to fight, and that they were only waiting for an opportunity to free themselves from the oppression of the Mahdi. "When men are sufficiently in earnest charge up to the muzzles of your rifles," said the General, "you may as well take their sincerity for granted." We are not without indications pointing to a similar conclusion at the present moment. The following item of news from Suakin was published in the *Times* three weeks since:—"Several subsidized Sheikhs in the Suakin district have been disarmed for failing to support the Egyptian Government." In other words, Arab Chiefs who were supposed to be friendly and received Egyptian money to keep them so, threw up their stipends and joined the Mahdists at the first summons from Osman Digna. The moral is that the success sought must be achieved by our own strength, and that it would be a great mistake to count on any considerable defection of the Soudanese from the Khalifa.

IN pursuance of the laudable object of teaching his co-religionists the meaning of the seasons of rejoicing they observe Mr. K. Raghunathji has published a small pamphlet giving an account of the Gauri festival that is kept annually in the spring. It will be remembered that Mr. Raghunathji has previously enlightened the Hindus in regard to the history of the various temples in Bombay, and the present pamphlet was intended to be incorporated therewith. But for want of adequate public support Mr. Raghunathji was compelled to abandon this intention and to bring out the pamphlet separately. Even now only a part of the history of the Gauri festival is given, and the author has to appeal for help to complete the work. His justification for so doing would be regarded by the latest addition to the Privy Council, Professor Max Muller, as very adequate, and if some of the wealthy orthodox Hindus of the city have the same opinion, the probability is that Mr. Raghunathji will be able to continue the work he so delights in. The justification is given in the preface in these words: "It is most important that our social and religious rites and ceremonies must be described, whereby we shall be doing great service to the cause of humanity and to the future historian of our country. Our country is changing, our social life is not certainly what it was fifty years ago, and possibly, in the next fifty years, we shall be wholly changed, the Gauri and Ganpati festivals being replaced by other institutions. The past shall fail to be re-called without the aid of printed histories and memoirs." This prophecy of the disintegration within the next half century of rites and ceremonies that have for many centuries been so beloved and followed by the Hindus is the more remarkable as coming from an orthodox adherent of the faith who would doubtless much prefer their continuance in their present form. But so great has been the effect of the impact of Western civilization upon the Hindu caste restrictions in the past half-century that there seems some reason to accept Mr. Raghunathji's prophecy and to believe that at least some of the religious rites and ceremonies now scrupulously followed will be gradually abandoned in coming years. The spirit of doubt as to the need or the value of ancient ceremonials is abroad amongst the young men of the country, whether they be Hindus, Parsees or Mahomedans,—as witness the correspondence that has lately been appearing in our columns on "Charitable Trusts among the Parsees." Many of the educated young men of each of these communities are refusing to accept without enquiry, and without the exercise of their reasoning powers, the beliefs which their fathers unhesitatingly adopted without the slightest questioning. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the educated few are enormously out-numbered by the ignorant many, and that the latter are certain to cling to the rites and ceremonies to which they have been brought up. However this may be, Mr. Raghunathji evidently discerns the signs of the times, and it is to rescue from oblivion certain rites which he fears may fall into disuetude that he takes up his pen to describe at length the Gauri festival. Into the interesting story which he gives we cannot enter save to quote the concluding lines of a ballad sung the second day after the Gauri festival. The ballad, after speaking of the English as having carried "joined wires to their country;" and made "the fire waggon walking on the rail," and the "fire boat walking on the waters" proceeds—"How clever are the English, However far off, one man can hear another speak. The Governor Saheb lives on Malabar Hill. Vanis, Udmis, Shetias, and Sa kars wear *kanthis* round their necks. The English going to their country takes a fireboat at the Pallow Bundar. How clever are the English, they can do everything. Only to put life in a corpse, this they cannot do." Probably nine Englishmen out of ten who have met a Gauri procession have not had the slightest idea that the deafening native music which grated on their nerves was a song recording the wonderful achievements of John Bull's representatives in this part of the world. If English rule has so far done nothing else to modify the Gauri festival, whose years are in Mr. Raghunathjis opinion numbered, it has at least changed the subject matter of the principal song connected with the festival.

AN illustration of the trite saying that unity is strength is now being afforded, in relation to the efforts put forth to push the interests of Ceylon and Indian teas in America. Some years ago the Indian Tea Association suggested to the Ceylon planters that as the campaign would be a costly one, and as the object in view was that of mutual benefit, they should amalgamate. The proposal did not meet with favour in Ceylon, where it was decided that without any amalgamation of the funds or of the machinery for expending that money, hearty co-operation might be carried out between the Commissioners in America representing both Ceylon and India. Accordingly Commissioners were sent out separately by the two organisations, and they worked amicably together for some years. However, the Indian Tea Associations have found great difficulty in providing the funds necessary for keeping a commissioner in America; a communication has been sent to the various committees in India stating that unless funds are quickly contributed the Indian Tea Association will be without the means of paying their Commissioner's salary, and in that case his valuable services will be lost to the cause of Indian tea in America. In Ceylon, where the planting interest is so strong, the same difficulty has not arisen, as the Associations have easily raised the money. The feeling in the Island is one of great regret that they should be threatened with the loss of India's help in fighting a common cause in America, for they feel that their resources will be sorely tried if they have to continue the campaign single-handed at so critical a period. A Ceylon paper expresses a hope that the Indian planters will make an effort to continue their share in the work, and that the appeal made by the London Committee of the Indian Tea Association for funds will meet with a generous response. Surely, the best way of meeting the difficulty will be for the India and Ceylon associations to amalgamate, as was proposed from Calcutta in the first instance.

AT the annual dinner of the Press Club, in London, the Commander-in-Chief made his peace with the war correspondents. Having admitted that it was the action of the Press that led to the Cardwell reforms being carried out, and that for this and other reasons the Service owes a deep debt of gratitude to journalism, Viscount Wolseley expressed surprise that anyone should suppose that he had occasionally been a little "down" upon newspaper correspondents in the field, and vigorously denied the soft impeachment. The "popular idea" that he thus repudiated may have arisen from the sentiments expressed on the subject by the distinguised author of a certain *vade mecum*, known as "The Soldier's Pocket-book." In subsequent issues of that indispensable publication the description of newspaper correspondents as "newly-invented curses to armies," and some other equally kind references to "specials," will no doubt be deleted after the cordiality of Viscount Wolesley's references to war correspondents at this dinner. It is something to have at the head of the Army an officer who, whatever he may have thought in past years, is now very friendly to the Press, and anxious to recognise its usefulness as a means of communicating proper information about military matters to the public. After all, a "curse" may prove a blessing in disguise when a judicious officer acts on Lord Welseley's suggestion and makes the cursed special the medium of disseminating false news so as to deceive the enemy. "Even the toad, ugly and venomous," &c., &c.

IT is notified that Government will assemble at Poona on Wednesday the 10th June 1896.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. E. Rastoul as acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, during the absence of Mon. H. Gues.

MR. H. KENNEDY, District Superintendent of Poice, Ahmednagar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

THE services of Mr. C. H. Jopp, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from the date he proceeds to Bangalore

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SENTENCES ON THE RAND REFORMERS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The sentences of death, passed on certain members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, have been temporarily commuted by the Transvaal executive to fifteen years' imprisonment, pending a further revision next week.

The remainder of the sentences vary from three months to a year.

Nine of the prisoners have been acquitted, but the fines are upheld. Banishment has been remitted if they give their word of honour not to interfere in the politics of the Transvaal in future.

The newspapers generally urge a reduction in the sentences on the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, and consider the revision of the other sentences as unsatisfactory, and hope it is not final.

THE GERMANS IN DAMARALAND.

The Governor of Damaraland will have one thousand troops at his disposal on the arrival of the German reinforcements.

The organ of the Colonial party at Berlin says that Germany will thus acquire a position in South Africa, the influence of which is already felt at Capetown, and that the Boers will indirectly receive support, the effects of which time will plainly show.

GRAND RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH MISSION AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, MAY 21.

The Special Mission which has been sent by the French Government to attend the coronation of the Czar, has arrived here and been received with unusual distinction, including a guard of honour, which is only accorded to Royal personages.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Levee of his Excellency Lord Elgin, last night, was a fairly full one, and was excellently managed. The State dinner was held as usual.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

There is considerable comment here upon the absence of Sir George White's name from the Birthday Honours list. It was confidently expected to be found therein after the success of the recent Chitral Campaign.

THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel More Molyneux goes very shortly on three months' leave, and Major Kemball holds charge of the Intelligence Department during his absence.

THE TEA TRADE IN KASHMIR.

News from Kashmir states that owing to the Tunganil disturbances, no Chinese black tea is arriving in Urumtsi, and the price has risen to nine rupees a brick (about 5 lbs).

Kangra tea is consequently in great demand, and is selling at a rupee per pound.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, MAY 21.

The case against Manecklal, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's agent, was called on for hearing to-day, before Captain C. A. Brown, Railway Magistrate.

Two witnesses for the defence were examined. They stated that, on the 22nd February last, Manecklal, as one of the directors of the Ahmedabad Telephone Company, was present at a meeting of the directors.

In cross-examination, one of the witnesses, Mansukhlal Maganlall, stated that, though he earned Rs. 1,500 a year, he paid income-tax on Rs. 75 a month only. Both witnesses stated that the company kept no accounts, and incurred no expenses. The expenses were incurred by the agents. Manecklal was one of the two agents. There was no fund, and no shares had been allotted. The company had one clerk, who is paid yearly. He does the writing work, as well as that of a peon. During the last seven monts the clerk died no work was done beyond writing a circular.

Out of the fourteen witnesses, the defence is now going to call only one more. The Government solicitor, Mr. Little, asked his Worship to note that the defence omitted to call important witnesses, specially the man, Girdhar, whose letter was found in Assa Khora's possession when Inspector Good arrested Assa.

TERRIBLE STORM AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 21.

A terrific gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, was experienced here last evening against all expectation, and the temperature to-day has fallen eleven degrees. Several jerry buildings in the native quarters have collapsed. The 'Sea on land' show now being exhibited was considerably damaged, and the corrugated roof of Du[illegible] hotel was completely torn and swept away. The storm did much damage to property.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

RANGOON, MAY 21.

It is officially announced that M. Vacle, the French Commissioner, has arrived at Mongain. Mr. Stirling was leaving on the 11th instant, and is expected to arrive at Kengtung this week.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 9.

WHILST every preparation was being made throughout the Persian Empire for the celebration of the Shah's jubilee, which was to come off in a short time, the sad news of the assassination of his Imperial Majesty Naser-ed-Din, was received in Buseire like a thunderbolt. It was broken to the people on Sunday, the 3rd instant, though the untoward event was an open secret two days before. From early in the morning of the 3rd May, the whole of Bushire was in commotion: some of the the field guns, which perhaps had not been in use for old last century, were brought out and placed in position. The Persian gunboat Persepolis, too, was so posted as to be within reach of land. It was given out that the Tangisiris, the people from the interior, having heard of the Shah's death, were coming to attack and plunder the town, as is commonly the case on such occasions. The people were in a state of panic, especially when they saw that all the well-to-do residents, who were living outside the town, were coming in with their families and moveables. However, nothing unusual has since taken place. There has been a funeral service in all the principal musjids of Bushire, both Shiah and Sunins, in memory of the late Shah. The Foreign Consulates also had their flags half-mast up to the 8th instant. The assassin of the Shah, who has been arrested, has confessed having other accomplices, belonging to the Babi sect or Persian Nihilist. Disturbances are reported as having taken place in several districts of the country, but they cannot be of any consequence, as all the Royal Princes have acknowledged the Valiahd (heir-apparent) Muzafer-ud-Din as their King and Master, and paid their homage accordingly. On the 8th May he was enthroned in Teheran under the usual Royal salute.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

THE attention of the public in Bombay continues to be fully engrossed in the Indian Contingent ordered to proceed to the Soudan. The activity in the work at the Prince's Dock, which has been noticeable for the past few days, reached its highest pitch yesterday morning, when the first batch of the regiments, composing the Indian contingent for the Soudan, arrived in Bombay by special trains from Neemuch, via Rutlam, and alighted at the Prince's Dock. From a very early hour in the morning the activity in work at the docks was great. The bustle and excitement inseparable from such movement was intense. But the despatch of work was smooth and rapid owing to the exertions of officers and men.

The arrival of the first batch of troops took place during the very early hours of the morning; while other specials conveying the troops arrived at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m., respectively. The arrangements for their reception were much more forward than could have been reasonably expected, seeing the very short space of time at the disposal of the authorites. As soon as the soldiers came out of the train, they had to keep themselves in readiness for embarkation on the transport vessels. None of the regiments had any opportunity to see anything of the city, for the troop trains were run down into the dock, and there unloaded without any delay. In and around the jetty sheds along which the transports for carrying the regiments to Suakin were lying, a scene of great activity and bustle was witnessed. Inside the shed the troops piled their arms, and relieving themselves of their accoutrements for a time, cleared the baggage and the animals from the railway waggons and took shelter for a while in the shed. All the men were evidently in very high spirits, and betrayed not the slightest fear at the probable prospect of fighting in the Soudan. A large crowd of enthusiastic native spectators had found their way to the shed, and the soldiers, who were quite cheerful, freely and easily fell into conversation with them, and a mutual interchange of views took place. The troops, who presented a smart appearance, unanimously declared that, although they were ordered to Egypt with the ostensible object of guarding Suakin, it was not altogether improbable that they will have to be engaged in fighting with Osman Digna's men. They took pride in the fact that they were going to fight the cause of the paternal British Government, and wished "Maharaniki Jai." Some of the soldiers wore the marks of distinction on their khaki tunics and mementoes of former campaigns in Afghanistan, Burma, and elsewhere. Some of them had the distinct appearance of veteran warriors, others, though strangers to active service, were fired with youthful ambition for distinction. A number of these soldiers have not only not yet had the chance of seeing anything of the active service in Egypt, but they have not even previously crossed the *bara kala pani*, but they seemed to be rejoicing at the prospect which they thought was in store for them in the near future. They all were apparently eager for the opportunity to achieve distinction for themselves and secure glory for the British Raj. Their commanding appearance, their military bearing, their martial spirit, their easy and fearless manners, all impressed the beholders in their favour. The regiment, indeed, looked a splendid body of stalwart men. Although they seemed to be in good humour, the signs of fatigue of the journey and the pangs of parting from their wives and homes were visible. But they were all capable of plenty of exertion, and were soon working with might and main unloading the goods from the train and speedily shipping it on the transports.

SHIPMENT OF THE HORSES.

The first special train, which arrived at 4-10 a.m., brought the horses of the 1st Bombay Lancers and the officers' horses. The train was composed of four boggies, eight third-class carriages, one first class saloon; one composite with one first class and two second class compartments; two waggons of baggage and one waggon of ammunition. The train, which left Neemuch on the morning of the 18th, had three breaks. The four boggies carried 72 men each; while the eight carriages carried 42 men each. The soldiers numbered about 500 men, and together with coolies the train brought about 700 men, and 36 horses, besides luggage and ammunition. It took about sixty-five minutes to unload the train, the work concluding at 5-10 a.m. But the more heavy and exciting work was yet to come. The second train, which arrived at 5-50, brought about two hundred cavalry horses. The earthen platform, which was erected for detraining the horses, proved to be of immense service. As soon as the animals were brought out of the train, they were watered and embarked on the vessels. The work of embarking them in the s. s. Vadala was comparatively easy, because special horses'-stalls were erected on the deck, and so the horses were taken up by means of a ladder. But as some of the animals became obstinate, and refused to walk up the gangway, they were hoisted up in the air by means of hydraulic cranes, and thus embarked on the vessels. But the shipment of horses on the s. s. Nurani and Chyebassa was a most difficult and arduous task, and taxed all the energies and strength of the troops. There being no stalls erected on the deck, the horses in these ships were found accommodation in the hold. The animals whilst being hoisted over the ship's side by the crane gave a deal of trouble in allowing the sling to be passed round their body, and charged at their tormentors. However, the hoofs of their charges were dexterously dodged, and it was source of great excitement and interest to see these horses sprangling on all fours in mid air and kicking at an immensity of space. This work, which was closely watched by a large number of people of all classes, lasted for several hours, and in one case it was attended with painful results. While slinging an unmanageable beast, one of the men was thrown into the water, and the the animal would have fallen upon him and he would have been lost in the waters of the basin by the side of the Nurani, but for the presence of mind displayed by other soldiers, who managed to draw aside the animal and pull their comrade out. The remarkable rapidity with which the horses were shipped can be gathered from the fact that the last of them was detrained at 7-50, and they were all safely lodged in the steamer by nine o'clock. But before this work was finished another train, which was waiting outside the dock for more than an hour, steamed in, and the work of detraining the horses and embarking them on the transports was again vigorously pursued.

The third train, which came in at about 8-15, brought about 291 horses, which were immediately detrained and taken on the vessels apportioned to them. It took an hour and a-quarter to unload this train, which had twenty-five waggons full of horses, each containing 8 horses. There were three waggons, each containing ten ponies. Besides, there were three waggons of luggage. The fourth train arrived at 9-45, and the work of disloading was finished at 10-35. It brought ponies and mules. There were 27 waggons, each containning 10 ponies. Besides, there were three third classes, which brought syces and muleteers. There were also three luggage vans attached to the train. Amongst the horses two steeplechasers drew much favourable attention. One of them belonged to Colonel Elliot and another to Dr. Bull.

THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE WORK.

No little share of credit for the expeditious manner in which the trains were unloaded is due to Captain Hand, Mr. Walker, Mr. Pinsent, and other Port Trust and military officials. The brunt of the heavy work was borne by Mr. Walsh, who was working like an ordinary labourer. Great credit is also due to the smooth working and scrupulous punctuality of the railway arrangements. The exceptionally heavy traffic has been conducted without the slightest interruption to the ordinary working, and the arrival of the troops has been in most, if not all, cases, timed precisely in accordance with the calculations of the military and marine authorities. There has not been the slightest hitch *en route*; and some idea of the perfect order of the working can be gathered from the fact that at the dock heavily loaded trains have been cleared of men, baggage, and animals, including a number of obstinate mules, within an hour of the arrival of the trains, the shipment of the allotments also proceeding rapidly meanwhile. Mr. J. G. Counsell, the Goods Agent, at Carnac Bridge, and Mr. P. de Sa, Traffic Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were present at the docks, and rendered very valuable assistance in disloading the goods. By half-past 10 o'clock, the Transport Nurani finished taking the horses and mules, and awaited orders for sailing.

A number of camels which came down from Poona on Wednesday evening were next hoisted up. The operation of lifting these brutes was far more difficult than that of lifting the horses, and was witnessed with evident amusement and interest by a large concourse of natives, who seemed to be greatly moved by every dodge that the animals played at first in order to escape, if possible, from the sling. But as soon as they were perfectly secured in their bonds they saw that they were moving under a power which they could not resist, and consequently wisely resigned themselves to their fate, and retained a drooping, lifeless posture, till they found themselves once more upon their legs. To many people this was a novel sight, but it was really very trying to those who were entrusted with this onerous and unpleasant work. Among the transports were goats and sheep for the troops, but there was no difficulty found in shipping them in the transports.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE TRANSPORTS.

The four transports have had their water-tight compartments filled with fresh water before leaving the dock, and on reaching at Suakin, they will be pumped into receptacles provided for the purpose. The luggage and the Commissariat stores were shipped in the transports as speedily as possible. The rapid and admirable way in which the officers entrusted with the work of collecting, preparing, and shipping the stores on the transports performed their arduous duties speaks volumes for their zeal and untiring perseverance.

The officers of the Commissariat Department are to be congratulated for providing all the necessary supplies to the transports without the slightest delay. Throughout the whole day the work of shipment was continued with unabated zeal and vigour, and at noon (when the temperature was something like a hundred in the shade) their work was very trying, but they toiled on cheerfully and worked against time; and by 1 o'clock the arrangements in connection with the shipping of the luggage, stores, etc., for the 1st Bombay Lancers were completed.

Amongst the military officers who rendered very valuable assistance in superintending the unloading of carriages and shipping the transports were Major Swann, Captain L.H. Vidal, and Major Cahusac, of the District Staff. The marine officers who performed similar arduous duty were Major Gwynn, Acting Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Captain Chandler, of the Government Dockyard, and others. Major Prescott, R.A., who has just taken the appointment of D. A. A. G., also rendered very useful services. By one o'clock the work of shipping the stores, &c., brought by the four specials from Rutlam by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was concluded.

The fifth special train came by the G. I. P. Railway. It arrived at 11-50 a.m., and brought the 26th Punjab Infantry. The train consisted of one first class carriage, which was occupied by Colonel Denning and his officers; one second class train for native officers; eleven third class carriages, each containing 36 men; one horse box; 9 luggage waggons; and two brakes. The unloading of this train took nearly an hour.

The sixth special brought the remaining portion of the 26th Punjab Infantry. It arrived at the docks at 2-40 p.m. It consisted of one first class, one second class and eleven third class carriages, two brakes and eleven waggons, containing mules and officers' chargers. The men were at once formed up in the open on alighting from the carriages, and they then immediately marched on board the R. I. M. Warren Hastings, the whole regiment having embarked by three o'clock.

The arrangements for the unloading of these two specials were supervised by Mr. Bedford, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Smith, Assistant Station Master at the Victoria Terminus.

THE DEPARTURES.

The first vessel to start was the Transport Vadala, which took 265 horses, 8 ponies, 100 mules, 13 officers' chargers and eight camels, besides a hundred goats. General Egerton expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements of shipment and embarkation of the troops. After partaking of their meal, the troops saluted the General and embarked on the vessel. The General personally went over the transport, and having satisfied himself that everything was all right, order for the start of the Vadala was given. Amidst vociferous cheering from the spectators, which had become fewer and fewer as the day wore on, the transport left her moorings. The soldiers saluted the spectators and replied to the cheering by the cry of "Hip, hip, hurrah."

Having started this first transport, preparations were made to move the Nurani In order to clear the way for her, the Transport Bhandara was shifted to another berth. The Nurani left the dock at 3-30 p.m. amidst lusty cheering. The soldiers who were all in high spirits did not at all seemed to be moved at parting with their mother-country.

The Nurani took about 59 horses and about 110 goats. She also took ammunition.

At about 4-30 the Chyebassa left the dock under similar demonstrations of the good luck. She took the least number of horses, viz., 60, but took the largest number of ponies, viz., 474. She also took 72 mules and 23 sheep.

The Warren Hastings, which was to lead the transports, did not finish shipping the ponies until evening, and hence she was the last transport to leave the port. If there would have been only a few minutes, delay in embarking the ponies of the transport, her departure would have to be postponed, but thanks to the exertions of the officers, the work wes finished in the nick of time.

The work in the evening was most exciting, and every hope of the Warren Hastings sailing yesterday were abandoned; but the officers actually lifted up the ponies and loaded them safely in the vessel. The result of the labours, was that before the tide was out, the Warren Hastings left her moorings and sailed for Suakin. As the tide had begun to be ebbing, the Warren Hastings had to leave behind about twenty packages. She weighed anchor at 5-23 p.m. The names of the officers who left by the transports will be found in our yesterday's issue.

Of course, the inevitable kodak was to the front, and numerous photographs of the scene were taken. Mr. Hand, of the B. I. S. N. Company, took a photo of the fine scene for an illustrated home paper.

Considering that the work was so onerous, everything passed off most satisfactorily, and the arrangements reflected great credit on the District Staff officers, Marine officers, Port Trust officers, and last, but not least, the Railway officials. The services of the troops were also very great in detraining the goods and loading them on the transports. Only two animals were slightly injured, which is a most satisfactory result, considering the difficulties of their embarkation. One of the horses who was hoisted up refused to stand on his legs when lowered on to the deck. With the chain still fastened to the sling around him, he rushed about the lower deck, and caused the greatest confusion by kicking about in a most frantic manner.

A party of forty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers with thirty ponies arrived in Prince's Dock on Wednesday to fill up the vacancies in the 1st Bombay Lancers. Besides, seven camels with few followers arrived on the same day from Neemuch, and they were shipped in the s. s. Nurani, Transport No. 3.

The police officers on duty were: Mr. Lee Smith, Mr. Holdway, and Mr. Wilson, who regulated the traffic and kept order. The s. s. Vadala was the first vessel to get ready, and started at 3 p.m., followed by the s. s. Nurani, and others.

The following is the list of officers of the 26th Punjab infantry:—Lieut.-Col. L. Denning, D.S.O., Captain F. H. Hancock, Lieut. L. B. Walton, Lieut. C. Rattray, Lieut. J. F. R. Thompson, Lieut. O. H. Lawson, Lieut. G. Walton, Lieut. Cadell, Lieut. Fagan, Lieut. Powell, Captain Grant, and Dr. Ogilvie.

ONE OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS.

Amongst the 1st Bombay Lancers was a Native officer, who was a conspicuous and prominent figure in most of the societies in Bombay for nearly five years. This officer, who took leave of the Governor, only a few weeks back, to rejoin his regiment, is Rasaldar Sayadullakan, the late Native Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Rasaldar Sayadullakhan, who was also an Aide-de-Camp to our late Governor, Lord Harris, was very popular among natives, and his absence will be greatly missed. When the orders to proceed to Suakin for his regiment was made known, Rasaldar Sayadullakhan, who was at Mahableshwar on leave, at once proceeded to Neemuch and joined his regiment. It was largely through his exertions that the work of shipping the horses was done so smoothly and so expeditiously. He was most busy all the time. He was recognised by many of his old friends, who had assembled at the docks as spectators, and many were the congratulations and hearty good wishes showered on him. He said that this was his third expedition, he having twice seen active service, once in Burma and on another occasion at the Zhob Valley. He said that the results of war were uncertain, and although he was hopeful of success and distinction, he regretted that he had no time to see his friends and relations. However, he hoped to be soon back amongst them. Before leaving, the Rasaldar was in high spirits, and was sanguine that the Force will have at least a brush or two with the Africans. He was rejoiced to think that he had got a chance once more of showing his loyalty and devotion to the Government.

THE WATER-CARRIERS.

The Indian troops for Suakin are taking with them fifty extra *bhisties*, whose services are certainly likely to be in great request if any marching or fighting has to be done in the desert tracts a few miles inland from the coast. The regimental water-carrier is the best servant that the soldier has; he is a hero often enough in his own quiet way, and whatever may become of other followers of the Indian Army, he is never likely to be abolished. Lord Wolseley and his school are never tired of denouncing all our followers, lumping them up in one class as incumbrances; but the British soldier, who has fought in the East, knows the true value of the *bhisti*, the Gungadin of the *Barrack Room Ballads*. In a Soudan campaign a wise step would be to give each regiment from England its complement of these men. They could be recruited easily enough in India, for they are an adventurous race, whose courage and endurance have always stood the severest tests. The company *bhisti* of the Munity, to whom veteran soldiers voted the Victoria Cross for his gallantry, is still to be found in many a regiment; he has not deteriorated, however much the martial spirit may have died out among the classes that used to furnish our sepoys a few generations ago.

LATER DEPARTURES.

The Transport Goa, Captain, T. A. Collins, sails to-day for Suakin, with 4 officers, 2 rank and file (Europeans), 4 Native officers, 191 men, 73 followers, 8 officers' chargers, 80 troop horses, 18 boxes ammunitions, and 434 maunds baggage, of the 1st Company Q. O. Sappers and Miners; 1 superintendent, 1 postmaster, 4 clerks and 5 followers, of the Field Post Office; 1 warrant officer, 1 man, 1 Native officer and 12 followers, of the Ordnance Department; 14 Native officers, and 12 followers of the Commissariat Dept; and 1 officer and 1 hospital assistant, of the Medical Dept.

The Transport Henzada, Captain T. Kerr, sails to-day for Suakin, with the 31st and 32nd Native Field Hospitals, 4 officers, 2 Europeans, 18 Native officers, 27 non-commissioned officers, and men, 49 men, 316 followers, 8 officers, chargers, 2 men, Commissariat Dept; 1 officers, 2 Europeans, 9 followers, 2 horses, 4 mules and ponies, of the Half Veterinary Hospital; 2 officers, 4 native officers, 180 non-commissioned officers and men, and 17 followers, of the 15th Sikhs.

The Transport Bhundara, Captain F. N. Packham, sails to-day for Suakin with 11 officers, 13 Native officers, 541 non-commissioned officers and men, 110 followers, 14 officers' charges, 93 mules and ponies, of the 35th Sikhs; 1 officer, 11 non-commissioned officers and men and 2 followers, of the Machine Gun Detachment.

The Transport Lawada, Captain J. A. Magenis, sails to-morrow for Suakin with 5 officers, 4 Native officers, 265 non-commissioned officers and men, 77 followers, 21 horses and ponies, and 210 mules, of the No. 5 Mountain Battery; 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 2 non-commissioned officers and 118 followers, of the Commissariat Department; 1 officer and 1 hospital assistant, Medical Department.

The following is the list of officers that are proceeding in the above four transports:—Lieuts. G. A. F. Saunders, H. A. Cameron, J. R. Chancellor, and C. F. Anderson, 1st Co. Q. O. Sappers and Miners; Surgeon-Captain J. P. Morton, Medical Department; Captain Carthew Yorstoun, in charge of Machine Gun Detachment; Voty.-Lieut. Moore, A. V. Department; Surgeon-Major Bull, Surgeon-Major Ebretin, Surgeon-Lieuts. J. C. Robertson, and P. P. Kilkelly, 31st and 32nd Field Hospitals; Lieut. G. D. L. Chatterton, Commissariat Department; Eurgeon-Captain Basu, I. M. S.; and Surgeon-Lieut. T. Stodart, Medical Department.

AHMADNAGAR ON WHEELS.

"A SLIGHT but curious accident happened on Saturday last. As the band of the Middlesex Regiment were marching down to the club to give their excellent afternoon concert, they were met by two lady bicyclists, who, unable to stop in time, collided with them."—*Nagar Khotara.*

Nagar, it once was said, is slow,
But now the Bike is all the go
And none complains of want of space:
They rather cry for lack of space;
For Nagar Bikes are hard to hold,
And riders there are more than bold,
And (as with fogies talking shop)
The difficulty is to stop!
And so one balmy eve befell
The episode I'm going to tell.
From where the gallant IXth B. I.
Look towards the Nile with longing eye,
Two ladies started for the Club
Attended only by a sub.
"Why here's the Club" he cried—In vain!
Down by the bridge he saw the twain;
The Bhingar stream scarce felt the flash
Ere up the rising road they dash,
When face to face they met the Band
And with no space on either hand.
It was a time for swift decision:
One only way to save collision.
So rising at a shining crumpet
One lady did her best to jump it;
The other, though she scarcely knew it,
Rode at the drum and went right through it.
Then steadying from some natural lurches,
They passed between the rival churches.
Barrack and bungalow felt the shock
And every house began to rock.
Like lightning were the flashing wheels,
The falling walls like thunder-peals,
While clouds of dust go rolling by—
"The monsoon's burst!" the soldiers cry.
And next the Gunners' lines are shattered,
Tumbrils and guns on all sides scattered.
Then racing round the city walls
They lightly skip the Seena falls,
And smoothly gliding o'er the plain
Bear down upon the IXth again.
There Proudfoot (always keen for skirmishes)
Shouted "At last we meet the Dervishes!"
But while the men turned out to fight
The bicyclists passed out of sight.
What soothing influence then befell?
Was it, perchance, the Chapel bell?
For passing down the Mission Road
The Bikes a gentler spirit showed,
And when again the Club was sighted
The ladies with calm grace alighted.
No strains of music meet their ears,
Copeland with saddened mien appears:
"Is there no band this afternoon?"
'Sorry——the drum is out of tune,
And ——it could not be prevented—
One trumpet has got badly dented."

BEN TROVATO.

DEATH OF SYED ABDUL HUQ SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

WE regret to announce the death of Syed Abdul Huq, Sirdar Diler Jung and Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., the well-known proprietor of Watson's Hotel in Bombay, which took place in London yesterday morning. The deceased left Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia on the 2nd instant, in company of his eldest son, Mr. Sarfaraz Ali Khan, his brother's son, Mr. Nizamudin, his agent, Mr. Willis, and his secretary, Mr. Morris. He arrived in London on the 14th instant. He proceeded to England for the benefit of his health under the advice of Dr. Lawrie, of Hyderabad, and Dr. Manser and Dr. D. N. Parakh, of Bombay, who were of opinion that a long voyage would do him good. At 8 p.m., on Wednesday, the deceased's relatives in Bombay received a telegram from London to the effect that he was suffering very badly from congestion of the liver, consequent, it is believed, upon a chill caught during the voyage. Early yesterday morning another telegram was received from London to say that the worst had happened, and that the Sirdar expired at 5 a.m. His body will be embalmed and brought down to Bombay as soon as possible for interment.

Sirdar Diler Jung died at a comparatively early age, for he was only forty-seven years old. He was born at Nassik, and was the third son of the Nawab of Kurnala, a place situated on the other side of the Bombay harbour. The Sirdar received his education under the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson, in an institution situated at Girgaum Back Road, which was the predecessor of the present Wilson College. The Sirdar commenced his career as a district police officer, and subsequently proceeded to Hyderabad. Even in earlylife, he had a forecast of a successful career. He believed in himself, and thought that he possessed extraordinary powers to achieve any object that he desired. That was the key-note of his success in after-life. Instances are known in which his indomitable energy and patient, unyielding persistency overcame all obstacles in the accomplishment of his purpose. He possessed very pleasing manners, and seldom failed to ingratiate himself with the highest British officials he came in contact with. In 1871, while at Calcutta, he had the good fortune to come under the notice of Lord Mayo, who was pleassed to meet a young Mahomedan of high intellectual powers and rare intelligence. The deceased was shortly afterwards appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Berars; and in 1878 was promoted to the substantive office of an Assistant Commissioner. While discharging the duties of that office, he attracted the notice of the first Sir Salar Jung and the then Resident, Sir Richard Meade; and in due time he was transferred to the Nizam's service at Hyderabad. On one occasion, Sir Salar Jung appointed the deceased on a Special Commission instituted for the trial of certain persons in Aurungabad who were charged with misfeasance. The result of the commission was an able report drawn up by the deceased Sirdar, which proved so satisfactory to the Prime Minister that the whole of it was published in the *Hyderabad Gazette*, and Sir Salar Jung put into execution all the recommendations contained therein. The Sirdar subsequently married into a nobleman's family in Hyderabad. He was once offered a seat an the bench of the High Court of Hyderabad; but before he could take it up, he was appointed by Sir Salar Jung a member of his own staff. It was soon afterwards that the deceased brought forward a scheme for the extension of Hyderabad Railways and Gold-mining, which received the approval of Sir Salar Jung and the then British Resident, Mr. Jones, as well as Sir Stuart Bayley, Mr. Jones's successor. The deceased was twice sent by the Nizam's Government to England to negotiate with financiers regarding the scheme; and it is said that the Nizam's Government benefited largely from the tact and skill with which the Sirdar managed the business on behalf of his principals. He was in consequence considered to be the father of Railway projects in Hyderabad. The deceased was once deputed by the Nizam's Government to arrest the notorious Wasudev Balwant Phadkey, a dacoit leader, who fled from justice in British territories. The Sirdar arrested Phadkey after adopting various plans for his capture with tact and judgment; and in recognition of his services in that connection, the Government of India made him a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1882. In the same year, Sir Salar Jung conferred upon him the title of Sirdar Diler Jung; and subsequently, when the Railway and Mining schemes were successfully launched, the Nizam's Government bestowed upon him the title of Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla. In 1887 the deceased was deputed to England to represent the Nizam's Government on the occasion of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee. Her Majesty presented him with a silver medal; and on his return to this country, the Nizam conferred upon him the higher title of Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk.

Sirdar Diler Jung was a resident of Bhewndy for some years of his early life. He repaired, at his expense, the mausoleum under which his grandfather lies buried in Bhewndy. In 1885, he erected a large ornamental mausoleum at Secunderabad over the tomb of his mother, who died there in 1883. The mausoleum is a work of art, and is said to have cost the Sirdar a lakh of rupees. On each anniversary of his mother's death, he used to feed a large number of poor people. He possessed large landed property in Secunderabad. His charity is remembered by many thousands of Mahomedans in Bombay. Every year, about the time of the Mahim Fair, the Sirdar used to provide feasts for vast concourses of his co-religionists at Mahim; and personally attended to the comfort and convenience of the poor people whom he fed. In the year 1885, the deceased erected at Apollo Bunder the elegant buildings, known as the "Sirdar's Mansions," which are at present used as the Esplanade Hotel Annexe. In the same year, he purchased, through the then Collector of Bombay, Mr. J. H. Grant, the old Secretariat premises, which have been largely added to and converted into shops and residential quarters. The purchase was effected privately for a rather cheap price, and formed the subject of much comment. It was argued in certain quarters that the sale of such valuable public property should not have taken place without inviting public tenders, and that the public Treasury had suffered materially in consequence of the manner in which the property had changed hands. The deceased maintained a discreet silence in regard to those comments, and was able eventually to carry through the sale of the property. In 1887, the deceased purchased for five lakhs of rupees the valuable property, known as the Esplanade Hotel, which has considerably risen in value since. The Sirdar was very fortunate in all the investments he made in landed property here or elsewhere. He was too shrewd a man of business not to profit considerably in every one of his financial transactions. Before the deceased left Bombay at the beginning of this month, he had expressed his intention to contribute five lakhs of rupees for building and endowing a boarding-school for Mahomedan boys in Bombay or Mahim.

In 1888, the deceased's good fortune, which had up to that time been in the ascendant deserted him. He came under the displeasure of the Hyderabad Government, and was suspended from the office of Home Secretary and Director of Railways and Mines of the Hyderabad State. About May 1890, the Nizam's Government brought a civil suit in the Bombay High Court, the allegation being that the Sirdar, being an agent of the Nizam's Government, had committed a fraud in retaining £2,03,000 worth of shares for himself. The plaintiffs asked that the defendant, the Sirdar, might be declared to be a trustee for the plaintiffs of 21,250 and 3,750 shares in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, and might be decreed to account for the same and the value thereof at the highest prices which the shares had attained in the market, and the profits that he had or would make in respect thereof, and for all sums and all advantages received by him in respect of the concessions made, &c. They also claimed a sum of sixty lakhs of rupees as damages; a specific performance of the terms of the agreements; or alternatively, for repayment by the defendant to the plaintiffs of Rs. 23,70,741-10-5 with interest thereon. The plaintiffs in their plaint charged that the defendant, who was then a servant of the plaintiffs, came to Bombay and entered into communication with certain persons, including Mr. Paul Morris, respecting a scheme called the Chanda Railway Scheme for the purchase, by the proposed company, of the then existing State Railway for a sum of two crores of Rupees, and for the construction, by the same company, of a new line from Hyderabad to Chanda, the State guaranteeing interest for five years at 4 per cent. per annum, the amount so paid to be refunded to the State at the close of that period. The important part of the scheme, the plaintiffs alleged, was the grant of a monopoly of Mining rights in the dominions of Hyderabad as being the main inducement to the promoters to undertake the construction of the railway on such terms; and the defendant assured them that he had sufficient influence to obtain concessions necessary to the eventual carrying out of the scheme, including the monopoly of mining rights if sufficent gain and profits were secured to him personally. The defendant, on the other hand, filed a written statement disclaiming everything, and filed documents to show that the Nizam's Government gave him full permission to receive the shares from the concessionists. These documents were sent to the Nizam's Government for inspection; and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the then Resident, advised the Government that they had no legal claim against the Sirdar. The result was that the parties compromised the suit on the distinct understanding that the honour and reputation of both was thoroughly upheld and maintained. The draft agreement of compromise was prepared; but the Nizam's Government were advised by their legal advisers not to execute the agreement. The matter was eventually referred to the arbitration of Sir Griffith Evans, who, in his award, held that no aspersion rested on the honour or reputation of either party. The terms of the proposed compromise, which were eventually carried into effect, were these:—Out of the 12,500 shares deposited with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 7,500 shares were to be handed over to the plaintiffs by the defendant. 2. The Government will not claim interest accrued and to accrue due, on the sums secured under agreement, dated 28th May 1888; and, on the other hand, the Sirdar will have no claim for damages against the Government. 3. The Government will accept the resignation of the Sirdar, the Home Secretary, from the date of his suspension. 4. The Government will make no claim against the Sirdar regarding any matter arising either out of the Railway or Mining Scheme. 5. The Sirdar will execute forthwith a transfer of the mortgage of the Grant Buildings in respect of four lakhs of rupees thereby secured. 6. The Sirdar to authorise the Chatered Bank of India, Australia, and China to hand over to the Government all Government of India promissory notes which were deposited by the Sirdar under agreement, dated 28th May 1888, but the Government will authorise the Bank to recover and hand over to the Sirdar the interest accrued from the date of such deposit up to the date of execution of the formal agreement. 7. The Sirdar will excute their engrossment of the mortgage of these properties in Bombay for Rs. 12,70,741-10-5 for the period of three years from the date of its execution. Each party to bear their own costs. The Sirdar subsequently reedemed the whole of his property which had been mortagaged to the Government. In September, 1892, a reconciliation between the Sirdar and the Nizam's Government was brought about, and the Sirdar used to visit Hyderabad, which he had temporarily abandoned.

It is generally understood that the deceased Sirdar has left to his heirs property worth more than half-a-million sterling.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* to hand yesterday morning says:—We hear that Sirdar Abdul Haq of Deccan mining fame, has gone to England with a view to having his case re-considered by the Secretary of State. It will doubtless be remembered by those who take an interest in the tangled skein of Hyderabad affairs, that the Sirdar's connection with the Deccan Mining Company was made the subject of a prolonged inquiry, which ended with the two parties chiefly concerned (to wit the Nizam's Goverment and the Sirdar himself) declaring that they were all honourable men, and that the Sirdar in particular left the inquiry without a stain on his character. Later came a memorial to the Government of India, forwarded through Colonel Mackenzie, the officiating Resident, asking the Government to "confirm the compromise" effected by the Sirdar with the Nizam's Government; but so far the Government of India were not apparently inclined to go, and their opinion, as conveyed through the Foreign Secretary, was that in all the circumstances of the case a renewal of the official connection between the Nizam's Government and the Sirdar would be inexpedient. It is with the object of having this opinion revised that the Sirdar is now in England. Whether he will succeed or not is another matter, upon which we can form no opinion: but the Sirdar was born under a lucky star, and success is as likely as failure.

An apologist for the late Sirdar signing himself "Fair Play" in an article on Diler-ul-Mulk and the Deccan Mining Company" in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, says:—

Ten years ago Mr. Abdul Huk found the Hyderabad State saddled with a white elephant in the shape of a short and badly equipped railway. After a great deal of trouble and skilful negotiation, he succeeded in selling this line to an English company, in getting an extension of the line to open out the coal-fields—a distance of above 130 miles—and in getting another company to start coal and gold mining. The royalties from the former have already brought in more than £21,000 to the Hyderabad Government, and experience in Mysore shows that the royalties from the latter may reach a very much greater sum annually. A large amount of English capital is being spent in the State; labour is employed, and trade is being improved. In this way the Government has received an ample "quid pro quo" for its concession; and the selling price of the shares shows that the adventure, instead of being the swindle it was denounced as, eight years ago, is a bona-fide affair which is likely to prove highly remunerative to the investors. But Abdul Huk has been treated with the utmost ingratitude. He was dismissed from his appointment; disgraced, and ruined in reputation; and a suit was, after much delay, instituted against him, which, however, as soon as his answer was filed, was withdrawn. The matter was then referred to arbitration, the umpire being no less a person than Sir Griffith Evans. his award declared that Abdul Huk's character was absolutely unblemished and unspotted; and acc

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

The first day of these races was Tuesday. They were under the patronage of H. E. Lord Sandhurst. The Stewards were: H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.D.; Major H. F. Mercer, R.A.; Captain H. G. Heneage, A.-D.-C. (Hon. Secy.) Judge—Major Owen. Handicapper—The Stewards. Starter—Surg.-Major H. Martin, M.D. Clerk of the Scale—Lieut-Col. Thomas. Clerk of the Course—Captain Grantham.

1ST RACE.—"The Paper Chase."—Rs. 100. Presented by H. E. the Governor. For all Maiden galloways, 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 12·7. Arabs allowed 0, C. B's 10lbs. W. for I. Winners over hurdles or across country of a race, value Rs. 100, to carry once 7 lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs extra. Distance, Chase Course.

Mr Pritchard's gr g gal Poggle, 12st 11b Capt Bond 1
Captain Heneage's b aust m Phyllis, 11st 12lbs, owner 2
Mr Graham's gr c gal Cypress, 11st 3lbs, Mr Willoughby 0
Major Mercer's ch aust m Sun Shine 10st 8lbs, Mr James 0

Won easy.

2ND RACE.—"Polo Pony Flutter."—Rs. 50. Presented by Mr. Narayan Dwarkadas. For all bona fide polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. 13-3 to carry 11-7. W. for I. Winners of race value Rs. 50, once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs extra. Distance 2½ furlongs.

Mr Graham's ch a p Japan, 10st 9lbs, Mr Willoughby 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's, b a p Forest Ranger 3st 11 lbs, Mr James 2
Mr Graham's g g gal Alexander, 11st 11b, Owner 3
Mr R Goodfellow's ch a g Pinkun, Owner 0
Capt B Levett's b ch m Butter Cup, 10st 10lbs, Owner 0
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's br a p Chance 10st 9 lbs 0
Mr Graham's g a gal Cypress, 11st 7lb 0
Capt Heneage's b ch geld Tommy, 11st 11b, Owner 0
Mr Walker's b a p Crisis, 11st 2lb 0

3RD RACE.—"Hack Stakes" Rs. 100. For all horses and galloways that have never started for a race, value Rs. 200. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Walers and English to carry 12-7, C B's to carry 11-7, Arabs to carry 10-7. Winners of a race value Rs. 100 to carry once 7lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 1st extra. Distance ¾ Mile.

Mr Narayji Dwarkadas aust m Shrean, 12st 7lbs, Capt Walton 1
Surg-Major Martin's ch ch m Maid Hawthorn, 11st 4lbs, Aga Shams Uddin Shah 2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch a h Butter Cup, 11st 3lb, Mr Willoughby 3
Mr J Robertson's b a gal, Brigadier, 10st 9lb Owner 0
Mr Hawo rth's wh ch a geld Mr Shah, 11st 7lbs 0

Won by 3 lengths.

4TH RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—Rs. 100. Presented by H. H. the Aga Khan. For Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 100, 13-3, to carry 11st. W. for I.; C. B. allowed 5lb s. Distance ½ Mile.

Capt Locky's b a g Crystal, 10 st 11lbs, Major Mercer 1
Mr Graham's ch a p Japan, 11st 0lb, Owner 2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's br a p Chance, 11st 4lb, Mr James 3
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's b a p Forest Ranger, 10st 2lbs, Aga Ali Shah 0
Capt Heneage's ch a p Haniton, 10st 8lbs, Owner 0

Won easy.

5TH RACE.—"The Hill Derby."—Rs. 100. Presented by the Command Staff. For all Galloways, 13-3 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 500. Walers and English to carry 11-10, 13-3 Arabs to carry 11st, 13-3 C B's to carry 10-7. W. for I. Winners once 7lbs, twice 10lbs; oftener 14lbs extra. Distance 5 furlongs.

Surg-Major Martin's ch 'a gal Mystery, 10st 11lbs, Aga Shah 1
Mr Willoughby's b ch p Twilight, 8st 11lbs, Major Mercer 2
Mr Graham's g a gal Reporter, 10st 8lbs, Mr Willoughby 3
Capt B Levett's gr a gal Minor, 11st 0lb, Owner 0
Thakore Saheb of Wadwan's b c b m Dorothy 7st 2lbs, Mr. James 0
Mr Narayji Dwarkadas' g a gal Souter 10st 11lbs, Owner 0

Won by 2 lengths.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs and child
Baldrey, Vet-Lt A S
Bennett, Capt and Mrs
Crisp, Mr. Mrs and child
Dutt, Mr
Forman, Mr S
Gupta, Mr
Gupta, Mr K S and son
Johnson, Mr W O
Stewart, Capt I
Thompson, M J W

FOR BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mrs E B and child
Dobbs, Miss
Firth, Miss
Gungadeen, Dr
Jopp, Mr and Miss
Monro, Lt-Col
Ozanne, Mr E C
Stauber, Mr and Mrs H
Tait, Mr T S

FOR ISMAILIA.

Dohse, Mr A
Shot, Mr E

FOR ADEN.

Cowasjee Sorabjee Mehta, Mrs
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mrs and child
Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr, Mrs and inft
Mackay, Mr A
Syed Abdulla Abdurrahiman

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, 29th May, 1896.
For London—Mr J Riordan; Mr J Thompson; Mr and Mrs MacIntyre and child; Mr R Cannell; Mrs Kriner; Surg-Major and Mrs E W Sorny and child; Brig-Surg-Lieut Col Dobson and two children; two Misses Dobson; Mr W Little; Mr T Ingham; Mr W Mackenzie; Miss Petrie; Mr Mellor; Col Mallock; Col Harley; Mr R Johnson; Mr J P Wilson; Mrs Eyre and two children; Surg-Major A Miles; Mrs Miles; Surg-Major Harscol; Mr J W L Johnston; Surg-Major and Mrs Harris; Mr Manu; Mr Hajee Ismail Sait and two friends; Major G Allan; Mr G F Meiklejohn; Mrs Meiklejohn and child; Mr W P Shannon; Mr A L M Monteith; Mr A F Woodburn; Mr Barratt; Mr Henry Beauchamp; Mr W Monies; Mr A Mackenzie; Mr J M Coode; Miss Parkinson; Mr and Mrs S Stevens; Lieut J Couner; and Mr James, Ezekiel.
For Brindisi—Mr Giles; Mr Burjorjee; Mr J de Catkins and Lieut Gillan

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain——, 5th June, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Brown and 2 children; Mr E P Oldfield; and Rev C H Malden
For Brindisi—Mr E B Carroll; Capt C F Caulfield; and Mr Wadia

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain——, 12th June, 1896.
For London—Mr J W Field; Mrs Field and two infants, daughter and son; Miss Cunningham; Mrs Fairweather; Miss Larger; and Mr and Mrs P H Martyr
For Brindisi—Major-Genl Tomkins

Per s. s. Ganges, Captan——, 15th June, 1896.
For London—Mr Houlton; and Mr F P Anderson
For Brindisi—Mr E Bolian; and Mr J H astove

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain——, 26th June, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Hawkins; Mr and Mrs Taylor; Mr J R Macnaughie; Surg-Capt and Mrs Carr Sprague; Mr and Mrs Palmer and child; Mrs Kirwood; Mrs F F; Major; Mr Borrodaile; and Mr H Mck Mitchell
For Brindisi—Col E Brooke Anderson; Lieut F H Pigon; Mr A Fox; Capt Holland; and Mr L E Firth

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain——, 3rd July, 1896.
For London—Surg-Lieut S E Falconer; and Surg-Lieut-Col Walker

Per s. s. Thames, Captain——, 10th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R A Cordner

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain——, 17th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R Clare; Mr W Ross; Mr and Mrs Buyers; Mr Boyle; and Mr Bernsley

Per s. s. Caledonia, Captain——, 24th July, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr F H Andrews and friend
For Brindisi—Mrs E W Francis and child; Miss Stevenson; Capt J R Birch; Mr H C Robertson; Mr Alexander; Lieut F F Badlock; Mr B P Milsom; Lieut O Stewart-Wynne; and Mr and Mrs French and infant

THE resolution which Mr. Geo. Noel is about to bring before the Kelani Valley Planters' Association with reference to the encouragement of Tamil cooly immigration into Ceylon is one which, says the *Ceylon Times*, requires considerable discussion and examination. Briefly stated his suggestion amounts to this, that the Ceylon Government should subsidise the steamers of the B. I. Company, in order to allow them to bring over coolies to Ceylon from the coast at nominal rates, the rate suggested being 50 cents per head. This, of course, is nothing more nor less than a subsidy to the planting community, and indeed to the employers of labour generally throughout the island, for, we believe, large numbers of Tamils also employed in cocoanut cultivation now-a-days. It is well, therefore, before the question is discussed, that we should thoroughly understand what it is we are asking Government to do, for we do not suppose that the B. I. S. N. Co. would reduce their rates for cooly transport to the sum named per head without a subsidy corresponding to the loss which would be involved by such action. That the amount required would be large we do not believe, but it is well to look these matters squarely in the face, in order that we may be able to present them in the best possible light. We much fear however, that the Government, when such a request is made to them will reply that, it is the duty of the employer to provide he money required to enable the company referred to to carry out the suggestions made to them, and not that of Government. Until we hear what arguments Mr. Noel and others, who are of his way of thinking, have to advance in support of their propositions, we certainly do not care to adopt the suggestion, unless it can be shown that employers are unable to secure the reduction of rates alluded to by united action, in which case, the benefit to the planting community and to other employers being large, it might be advisable for Government to assist the chief industry of the Colony to the extent named.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codliactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds; Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DUSTSTORM of unusual density, with rain, thunder and lightning, passed over Lahore on Sunday evening from the north-west. There was an immediate fall in the temperature, which some days before had been reading six and eight degrees over the normal, and yesterday the shade thermometer was ten degrees lower than on Sunday. Only about a quarter of an inch of rain fell, but even this small quantity will do a great deal of good in the present parched state of the soil.

THE decision come to sometime ago to reduce the salaries of the two Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Revenue Departments respectively, from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 33,000 has been given effect to in the case of the Revenue Secretary on the appointment of Mr. C. W. Bolton, *vice* Mr. C. E. Buckland. Mr. Risley, the Financial Secretary, is now drawing the old scale salary which will be reduced as soon as there is a vacancy.

MR. DRUET is now on a flying visit to Calcutta in connection with the sale of his great picture "Salammbo." Mr. Druet returns to Udeypore in a few days, but expects to be in Calcutta again next cold season, when he will bring with him the result of his labours in Rajputana.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Mr. E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Government Bacteriologist, North-West Provinces and Oudh; Mr. T. C. Jones, Agra College; Mr. M. Crosse, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle; and Babu M. N. Dutt, Queen's College, Benares, have been elected Fellows, the University of Allahabad.

THE Commissioner of the Assam Valley, Mr. Godfrey, who is now in Shillong, will be taking privilege leave to England for three months form the middle of October. The next senior officer to him in the Commission is Colonel Maxwell, the Political Agent of Manipur, but it is improbable that he will be induced to accept the acting appointment. Failing him rumour has it that Mr. McCabe, the Inspector-General of Police, will be appointed to act. Mr. Henderson, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in Shillong, has been directed to start at once for Akyab, to take charge temporarily of that division. Cricketers will be glad to have him back in Shillong, when Akyab has finished with him.

THE important command of the Royal Artillery in Ireland, in succession to Colonel W. F. M. Hutchinson, whose tenure has expired, has been conferred upon Colonel J. F. Brough, R.A., an officer who served chiefly in the Horse Artillery, for many years in India. The name of Colonel T. R. Disney, who has also seen much Indian service, stands next on the list for Employment as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

NIGHT trains will not be run during the rains by the Assam-Bengal Railway owing to the apprehended insecurity of the line. This takes effect from June 1st.

THE committee, consisting of Messrs. Tupper, Sime, Laville and Madan Gopal, which was appointed by the Punjab Government to overhaul thoroughly the affairs of the Punjab Public Library, concluded their work about ten days ago. The Committee have carefully gone into each detail connected with the income, the expenditure and the general management of the institution. The President, Mr. C. L. Tupper, will shortly submit his report to the Local Government.

MR. W. H. J. LEFANU, I.C.S., (Madras), succeeds the Hon. Mr. Winterbotham in the Board of Revenue of that Presidency, and not Mr. James Thomson. Mr. LeFanu acted as a Member of the Board in 1893, and is at present Collector of Sea Customs at Madras. He is a very capable Revenue officer and has 31 years' service, having arrived in India so far back as 1865. Twenty years ago or more, when the Government of Madras was seized with a sense of extraordinary literary activity, it selected the more prominent Revenue officers who had a taste for writing to compile manuals of the respective districts under their control. Mr. LeFanu brought out the "Salem District Manual."

WHEN the French representative relieves Mr. Stirling at Mongsin the latter will cross the Mekong and before proceeding to Kengtung will spend some time in the cis-Mekong portion of Kengcheng. He will then report to the Local Government as to the best steps to be taken for the future administration of that part of the States. It is probable that the territory will be added to the Kengtung State.

IT has been decided that continuous service Colonels of Royal Engineers shall, after superannuation from civil employ or from the Military Works Department, be allowed to reside in India on the Indian pay and allowapces of their rank, or in England on the furlough pay to which they may be entitled, until retirement.

LADY WHITE entertained a large number of guests at Mashobra on Monday evening, at Simla being invited to dinner in the country with an informal dance to follow.

EXPERIMENTS are to be carried out in India with the new Lee-Metford bullet invested in England. The result will determine whether the English or the Indian pattern is to be adopted out here.

THE Bengal Government has informed the Indian Tea Association that the question of improved road communication in the Duars is receiving the attention of Government and a scheme for the construction of new roads and the efficient maintenance of existing ones is being prepared.

THE judgment in the Patna dowry case is a most voluminous one, the review of the evidence extending over 180 pages of foolscap. The order passed sets aside the decree of the Patna Court and reduces the amount to be paid to the plaintiff to about a quarter of a lakh with proportionate costs.

THE dhobie who was a candidate for election as a Municipal Commissioner at Serampur, has been defeated by a narrow majority.

FROM the Secretary of State's remarks in reply to a question in the House of Commons, it is plain that the creation of Legislative Councils in Burma and the Punjab is within measurable distance. But in the opinion of a contemporary the ambition of these Provinces will not be satisfied with this concession. Each desires to have a High Court of its own, and can show very good reasons for getting it, especially Burma, where the mercantile community of Rangoon have a tangible grievance in being compelled to take important cases to a place so distant as Calcutta. The Punjab and Burma are both likely to make use of their new Councils when they get them to press this desire more strongly, and although it will cost money they may count on a certain inclination at home in favour of a change which will put these Courts on a level with those of the older Provinces and place a considerable slice of patronage in the hands of the Secretary of State. The elevation of Burma to a Lieutenant-Governorship, to which Lord George Hamilton is said to demur at present on the score of expense, is unlikely to be long deferred after the Province receives a Council. As another result of these creations of Councils, one may be expected to be established sooner rather than later in Assam, if that Province be enlarged by the addition of the Chittagong Division, which has now the right of representation in the Bengal Council. When the Punjab gets a Council of its own the question may well come up for consideration whether the summer head-quarters of that Government should not be withdrawn from Simla to Dalhousie or some other hill station in the Province. The creation of a Local Council would satisfy the chief plea that was put forward for the Local Government's move from Murree to Simla some years ago, and so far as we are aware the Lieutenant-Governor has no other reason for remaining at Barnes Court. Apart from other considerations in favour of the change, it would be a great relief to Simla, which is already far too crowded for health or convenience, and as the present season has proved is not too abundantly supplied with that first necessity for a big population—water.

AT a meeting of the Nilgiri Planters' Association, held on Saturday last at Ootacamund, it was decided to ask Government for assistance in procuring the lady-bird beetle from Australia or the Sandwich Islands, in which latter place it has been found very effective in destroying the scale bug on plantations. Mr. H. O. Newport, a member of the Lower Pulneys Association, laid a paper on the subject before the Nilgiri Planters' Association, and Mr. Stanes gave a very interesting account from personal experience of the good effected by these beetles in the Sandwich Islands.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The condition of the trade and commerce of the port and town of Pondicherry at the present time is most appalling. The ground-nut exports for the season are much less than one half of last year's figures, and but little more than one-fourth of the previous season's total for the corresponding periods of 1895 and 1894. So far only a few skeleton shipments have gone forward and future enquires for cargo are limited; in fact there seems to be but a very poor prospect of our estimate—or rather guess put forth nearly three months ago of a total export crop of 23 lakhs of bags being realized. Notwithstanding the rise in prices at Marseilles and the low rates of freight shippers are unable to operate upon the present condition of the home markets. It is calculated that there remains about one lakh of bags for shipment of this year's crop. The import trade keeps at about the normal level of former years, but the coasting traffic shows no signs of improvement struggling under such commercial difficulties it is not to be wondered at that the trade of the town should be reduced to very small limits. Unless the ground-nut traffic recovers to something like its former proportions the future of Pondicherry as an *entrepot* for foreign merchandise will very shortly die out of existence.

THE Baluch frontier as finally determined by Captain McMahon is approximately as under; From the spot were the Kundar River joins the Gomal at Domandi on the Waziristan border, the line follows the Kundar, Kundil, and Sharan Toi rivers as far as Tirwa, a tract some 50 miles from the Ab-i-Stada like, which lies between it and Gazni. It then descends the Kand River along the border of the Khelat-i-Gilzai and Maruf districts and across the Paian-Hills to the Paian-Lora and Kadanai rivers, some times following the latter river and sometimes the watershed of the Salasu, it then turns southwards to the crest of the Khwaja-Amran range and thence into the plains below, including New Chaman, some few miles within British territory. Thence it runs along the plain rejoining the Khwaja-Amran range below Gwajha. Crossing that range it runs to the crest of the Sarlat range and follows that crest between Shorawak and Shorarud. Descending into the Registan Desert, south of Shorawak, it continues to Kani and thence across the north of the Chagai mountains *via* the Shibian and Mazari kotals to a point near Rabat, whence it runs in a straight line across a waterless desert to a point north of Amir-Chah and thence again to the top of the Koh-i-Malik Siah on the Persian border. From near Rabat to Persia the line runs for about 170 miles without any water or we cannot it. In addition to the natural difficulties of the country the latter part of the work had to be done in almost intolerable heat; and it is a feather in Captain McMahon's cap that in spite of everything he should have succeeded in bringing his party back without a casualty.

THE present Indian trooping season, remarks a Calcutta Paper, bring from Malta to Fort William the 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, more popularly known in India as the 60th Rifles. The corps is composed of nine battalions, the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th of which are formed of the Huntingdon, 2nd Middlesex, Carlew, and North York Militia. The 1st Battalion, now at Peshawar goes home, and the 2nd Battalion part of the garrison at Malta comes to Calcutta to replace the Shropshire Regiment. The regiment has an illustrious record, and the 2nd Battalion which is coming to India, was with Sir Frederick Roberts (now Lord Roberts) at Kandahar in 1880. There are several officers now attached to that battalion who served with distinction under Sir Frederick Roberts, notably Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, who was Adjutant of the Corps and did excellent service in the Afghan War, and took part in the advance and occupation of Kandahar. Major Davidson is another popular officer who was brought prominently before the War Office for the invaluable services he rendered while doing duty as A.-D.-C. to Sir Donald Stewart at Kabul, and who accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar as A.-D.-C. to Major-General Ross. Among the other officers who have gained a name for themselves in the field are H. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein, who served with the Hazara expedition in 1891 as orderly officer to Major-General Elles, Commanding the Force, and the Hon. F. S. Roberts, now A.-D.-C. to his father at Dublin, who served in the recent Chitral Campaign. The corps is a crack one, and a better sporting lot of officers it would be difficult to meet with in India. The battalion is particularly strong in polo, cricket and football, and has won the reputation of being one of the best regiments of the line in matters appertaining to sport. It will not arrive in Calcutta till the end of the year.

MR. ERNEST HART's recent attack on the administration of the Bengal jails, says a contemporary, is made the more remarkable by the reply it has elicited from the *Indian Medical Gazette*. The *Gazette* confronts Mr. Hart with the official reports and statistics. These were open to Mr. Hart when he wrote, and either he was ignorant of their existence or ignored them, and in either case he is to blame. "Extreme zeal for economy at all hazards" he wrote "is producing serious results." Our contemporary aptly quoted Sir Charles Elliott's review of the last jail report in which he commended the increase that had taken place under "diet," "hospital" and "clothing," in view of an increased mortality "which might otherwise have been set down to undue economy." "The prisoners" says Mr. Hart "have come dangerously near the stage after which comes starvation." The statement of a medical officer in the sanitary report for 1894 is quoted to the effect that in the jail of which he was in charge, "in the latter half of the year, the expenditure for 'extras' was very heavy, and the prisoners in many instances were being over-fed, because they simply could not consume the extras (which had become necessary to obtain variety) in addition to the full quantum of ordinary diet (some of which had become superflous owing to the extras being given)." Then said Mr. Hart "the death-rate is 47 to 60 per 1,000 in a population between the ages of 10 and 50, the normal death-rate of Bengal being about 21." It is shown that the average death-rate for all the jails in Lower Bengal in 1895 was 27·4 per mille, while the mortality of the urban and rural circles of the lower provinces combined was 34·88 and 31·39 per mille for the years 1894 and 1895 respectively, the death rates between the ages of 10 and 50 for the same years being 21·67 and 19·65.

PAYMASTER VAN DER HOEK, of the Netherlands Navy, writes to us, pointing out some disadvantages that might arise from the giving of names of our colonial possessions and their chief towns to ships of the Navy, as was proposed by a correspondent in our columns on February 1. Writing from his experience of the Netherlands service, where such a plan has been adopted, he says that great inconvenience has resulted to the Dutch non-commissioned officers, bluejackets, and marines, and sometimes officers too, when serving in the East Indies. He would, therefore, warn naval authorities against adopting such a system. "No envy of Great Britain's world-wide greatness guides me," he says; "we all feel quite happy and well in Holland, but my opinion is that England's greatness has little to do with the names of its bastleships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, &c., but very much with their efficiency and that of their officers and men." Paymaster Van der Hoek is not convinced that letters, for instance, despatched from native ports, say, to "Mr. X., on board the Singapore, at Quebec," might not by mistake occupy some bag destined for the Straits Settlements, and so perhaps make a trip all over the world before reaching their destination, thereby causing much trouble and disappointment. "We Dutch," he says, "have partly abandoned the system for this reason." For our part, we prefer the historic names of the Navy, and this practical opinion may serve to show the faults of the other system.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG PARSEES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Mr. A. D. Lali," has entirely failed to comprehend the point at issue. The question is not whether the Baj and other cognate ceremonies should be abolished, but that their continuation for ever should not be attempted with the help of the ruling power. A religious question is a matter purely between man and God, and for the welfare of society, its observance should be left to the conscience of the performer. The High Court decision does not at all interfere with the freedom of action of the living. It only says that the help of Law shall not be given to enforce the wishes of a deceased Parsee who has made an unreasonable and exorbitant provision for the welfare of his soul. Even after this decision, no one prevents the heirs and relations of the deceased from performance of the ceremony if they have faith in it. The majority, according to your correspondent, has faith in the ceremony. They are sure, therefore, to perform it, if their deceased relatives have so wished. The change in the law is therefore meant for the "tiny group," but the tiny group have their own idea about the preservation of their souls, and they are sure to resent the action of interested intermeddling parties. Many of your correspondents have very cleverly pointed out that this commerce of heaven and hell is inconsistent alike with the letter and spirit of our religion, and that it is nothing but a cunning device of the "priests," who are thereby enabled to line their nests comfortably. It seems that, according to these people, we, a handful of Parsees, are somewhat comforted in the next world by these ceremonies, and the rest of mankind all condemned. What a narrow idea it gives us of the universal love and kindness of God. Mr. Lali refers us to the "really learned Dasturs and educated Ervads," but, sir, it is very humiliating to confess that they have as many shapes as Proteus. The learned Dastur says something this year, which he tries to improve upon five years hence. What the father says, his son contradicts, and when the glaring inconsistency is pointed out an ineffectual attempt is made at reconciliation, and the result is a cock-and-bull story, unacceptable to reason and

May 20. COMMON SENSE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I understand, the object of the Baj-Rojgar ceremony is to perpetuate the memory of the dead. It is a part of the biographical chronicle preserved in the Parsee families, and serves the double purpose of remembering the dead as well as of offering prayer to the Almighty by the living survivors, for the souls of their relatives and friends. From the religious aspect given to the ceremony from time immemorial it has been confounded with the religious tenements of Zoroastrians, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit is not therefore wrong in treating it as one of the religious tenets of the Zoroastrian religion, and hence your correspondents should not have run down young Mr. Petit for expressing his own views on the suject. Mr. Petit is yet in his teens, and evinces great respect for the traditional and time honoured usages of his community. The gist of his argument is that the ceremony is a time-honoured one and is observed by all Zoroastrians, whether rich or poor. When the main object of the ceremony is to remember the dead and thus to preserve the family biography and the memory of the great men amongst the Zoroastrian community, many Zoroastrian would desire that the trusts formed for the preservation of such ceremonies should be recognised by law and put on a better footing rather than done away with altogether. What must be most provoking to every Parsi reader of your paper is the assumption of a tone of superiority by your correspondents, speaking as they do with lordly contempt of their co-religionists. This is the result of the godless education imparted to our youths and the influence of Western civilization. The Parsees have too long wandered in the dark, and it is time that their spiritual instincts were quickened and called into play. The undying truths of the Parsee philosophy defy criticism or scrutiny. They have only to be presented in an acceptable and intelligible form before educated Europeans or any nation to command their respect. It is to be hoped that this good work begun by the Parsee community will not languish for want of workers.—Yours, &c.,

Marine Lines, May 21. KARANJIA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With due respect to your correspondent J.'s "occult philosophy" and his "Mathrawani" I would request him to stick to the argument contained in my last. This is a matter-of-fact world, governed by common sense. My common sense tells me that no prayers by hirelings, no "Mathrawani," no ceremonies, nor anything else whatever that may be, done after my death can help me one jot to get nearer heaven if my deeds while in flesh do not entitle me to divine mercy. "J." seems to think that there is so much merit in Mathrawani that even a man like the arch sinner, B, depicted in my last who was guilty of fratricide and every other crime mentioned in the Penal Code was likely to go to heaven if he left sufficient money behind him to have prayers said, feasts given to priests and Mathrawani recited for the benefit of his soul after his death. He also seems to imply that the other brother A, who though he led a pious life here, but who was not given time by his brother's hirelings to take measures to have Baj Rojgar ceremonies performed after him, is not entitled to go to heaven. This may be religion,—J.'s religion; but it is not what my common sense will allow, and so I shall have none of it, and I am still,

May 21. A TRUE ZOROASTRIAN.

ARMY STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

IN regard to some remarks recently made by a local contemporary upon this subject, the *Pioneer* remarks:—

A Bombay critic has ventured to remark that the whole policy of the Government of India with regard to Army Staff appointments seems to be a muddle. In proof of this bold assertion he writes: "Up to within a very short period the idea was that even the District Staff appointments of Assistant Adjutant-General should be held by officers ripe for promotion to the rank of Brevet-Colonel. This policy was very much criticised at the time, if for no other reason, on the ground that it was under the conditions scarcely practicable, and several steps to the rear have had to be taken already." The Army List of January 1st is then quoted to show that out of 23 A. A. G's. only eight were Brevet-Colonels and that even Captains were holding officiating appointments. The policy attributed to the Government of India as everyone knows was in point of fact proposed to all their ideas and was resisted by them in the strongest manner. It was forced upon India, however, by the home authorities, who laid down the rule that all Assistant Adjutant-Genrals must have three years qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This might do very well in England, where Lieutenant-Colonels can be got in abundance; but, out here, it meant as regards officers of the Indian Service that men long past their best would have had to be chosen. Twenty-nine year's service in India finds most men no longer at the prime of physical vigour, save in the case of those bright exceptions who bear the weight of age without showing signs of wear-and-tear, or of those who have been fortunate in the matter of Brevets. Lord Roberts pressed this view most strongly upon the Horse Guards. He pointed out that the best officers avilable for Assistant Adjutant Generalships were Majors, who with twenty years' experience at least were still in the prime of life and activity. The Government of India were equally strong on the point, and they gained the concession that District A. A. G's. should not necessarily be required to have three years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The efficiency of the District Staff was thus secured and the question is never likely to be revived again. If a Lieutenant-Colonel with the qualifying service has proved himself capable and is fitted for the Staff he is not likely to be passed over, but the rising field-officer one step in rank below him is not shut out from employment simply because he has not served for 29 years. One would have thought that the facts connected with the recruitment for the Staff would have been known on the Bombay side, as the subject was keenly discussed in the press only a few years ago; but the abolition of the Presidency Army system is still such a sore point apparently that "Simla" can do nothing right in the eyes of the good folk there.

SEVERAL interesting letters written by Mr Gladstone during the American Civil War are printed in the current "*Harper*." On November 27, 1862 after Lee's victorious campaign in Virginia had ended, Mr. Gladstone told Mr. Cyrus Field that he was impressed with the "heavy responsibility you incur in persevering with this destructive and hopeless war, at the cost of such dangers and evils to yourselves, to say nothing of your adversaries. . . . I, for one," wrote Mr. Gladstone, "have never hesitated to maintain that in my opinion the separate and special interests of England were all on the side of the maintenance of the old Union"—so far was he from wishing England to intervene in favour of the South, as some have lately asserted. But he thought the war unjust, because, "in the opinion of Europe," the impossibility of success had been proved. "You cannot conquer and keep down a country where the women behave like the women of New Orleans.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th May.—

Mr Moosa Ismail was appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the by-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers for the time being in force.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 101, dated 6th May 1896, appointing Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C. E., to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., or pending further orders.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 16th April 1896, on progress with the scheme for economising the outlay on dredging the dock channels and the results for the years 1894 and 1895. A printed copy of this note was furnished to each Trustee on 25th April last.

In para. 21 of the note the Chairman recommends, with reference to the purchase suggested by Mr. Squire of two sets of six rotatory diamond drills driven by a steam or oil engine similar to those employed in removing the Eldernie Reef on the Clyde, that one set of six drills be procured for the present at an estimated cost of Rs.68,000. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee with further minutes by the Chairman concurred in by the other members stating that since the note of 16th April was printed, approximately correct figures of expenditure in 1895-96 have been obtained; that the capital expenditure to the end of that year in excavating the south channel has amounted to in all Rs. 1,01,045; that the recurring expenditure in dredging in the 3 years preceding 1893-94 was—1890-91 Rs. 2,25,969, 1891-92 Rs. 2,25,200, 1892-93 Rs. 2,23,838—Rs. 6,75,007; and in the three succeeding years was—1893-94 Rs. 2,15,271, 1894-95 Rs. 1,85,418, 1895-96 Rs. 1,78,943—Rs. 5,79,632 showing a decrease each year and a saving in the aggregate of Rs. 95,375; that this result is, if not wholly, in very large part due to the fall in the silting level which, it is shown, has followed the excavation of the cut through "the narrows" and the result is all the more satisfactory as the alternative before the Trustees, when the scheme was adopted in March 1893, was to spend 2½ lakhs on additional dredging plant and to largely "increase" the annual grant; that there is great encouragement in these results to persevere with the work; that the more immediately important work is widening the channel through "the narrows" "beginning from the south end" and working northwards, and the eastward limit of the cut determined after consultation with the Engineer being shewn on the plan; that it would also be advisable to deepen the centre of the cut all through to R. L. 55·00 and advising the purchase of the plant recommended in para. 21 of the note of 16th April 1896.

Resolution.—The results already obtained prove conclusively the great advantage of opening up "the narrows" and the Trustees approve of that work being proceeded with as vigorously as circumstances will allow; the scheme of work to follow the direction indicated by the Chairman. The removal of "the spur" is also desirable, but less important until further progress has been made with "the narrows." Sanction is accorded, subject to Messrs. J. Wolfe and A. J. Barry's advice, to the purchase of a set of six rotatory drills at an estimated cost of Rs. 68,000 to be met from the Victoria Dock Loan. The Engineer should be authorised to communicate with the Consulting Engineers and Agents on the subject at once and to arrange for the purchase if they concur in advising it.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 1st May 1896, forwarding for consideration the following draft of Port Rules for the control of Bulk Oil Steamers at this Port; and suggesting that the rules be issued under section 6 of the Ports Act:—Vessels laden with petroleum oil in bulk shall, on arrival at Bombay harbour, (1) hoist a red flag at the fore and the international code signal N.Q.D. (signifying petroleum oil) at the main, and shall keep such flags flying during day-light until the vessel is properly cleansed and entirely clear of oil and vapour of oil. At night, in lieu of the above flags, a red light shall be exhibited at the fore. (2) Shall be berthed half a mile east of the shipping in harbour until taken alongside of the wharf to discharge oil, and also after discharging the oil until the vessel is throughly cleansed. (3) No fire or lights (except the galley and engine-room fires and the electric light) shall be allowed on board or in the vicinity of any Bulk Oil Steamers when in harbour until the vessel has been cleansed inside from oil and vapour of oil. (4) No smoking shall be allowed on board while the hatches are open or oil being discharged. (5) During the time that any Bulk Oil Vessel is alongside the wharf, the master or first mate shall remain on board and see that every necessary precaution is taken for the safety of the vessel and her cargo. (6) When the oil has been discharged, the vessel should, as soon as possible, leave the wharf and be taken to the appointed anchorage and remain there until cleansed. (7) A Bulk oil Steamer shall not be taken amongst the other shipping or into the Wet or Dry Docks until her master produces a certificate from Lloyd's surveyor that the vessel has been properly cleansed inside from petroleum oil and its vapour and is in a fit state to load cargo liable to damage from vapour of petroleum oil. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee saying that the rules drafted by the Port Officer will meet all requirements; and advising that Government should be asked to notify them under the Indian Ports Act.

Resolution.—The draft rules are approved and should be submitted to Government for notification under the Indian Ports Act.

Read letter to the Trustees' Solicitor, No. 4516, dated 29th November 1895, saying that it is understood that he thinks that some amendment of the provision of the Port Trust Act in respect to the Trustees' power to recover rates is desirable; and requesting him to report and advise the Trustees what ought to be done in the Port Trust Act is shortly to be amended. Read letter from the Trustees' Solicitor, No. 6173, dated 2nd December 1895, reporting as follows:— 2. In my opinion the law is that, when a Corporation is enforcing a right created by statute, they are bound to adopt the statutory remedy and they have no option to enforce the right at law unless the statute gives them such option. 3. In the case of the Port Trust the recovery of their rates is provided for by section 61 and the following sections, and amounts practically to a detention of goods until the charges are paid with a power of sale under certain

PURELY PERSONAL.

The late M. Leon Say, the great French apostle of Free Trade was, like M. Waddington, former Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, an ardent Anglophile. Indeed, he claimed to be of English descent, and professed his ability to trace his pedigree back to Lord Say. His family were for many generations engaged in the silk trade at Lyons, but on becoming Protestants were compelled to take up their abode in Switzerland.

When the library of the late Mr. Wilkie Collins came under the hammer about five years ago, it was discovered that the famous novelist, far from being a book lover or a book buyer, merely possessed a collection of French novels and a few works of reference. Lord Coleridge's library, which will be sold at Sotherby's early in May, will certainly not cast a similar slur on the late Lord Chief Justice's literary tastes. The sale will occupy five days, and the catalogue of books will include the publications of learned literary societies, many first editions and presentation copies, several books of prints, along with original issues of well-known works of travel and other topographical records.

Miss Brown, one of the Camberwell Guardians, is evidently a strong believer in the custom of "taste and try." She made a surprise visit to the workhouse one day, and tasted the soup given to the inmates. Not liking the look of it, she took away a sample in a small mug and produced it at the next Board meeting with the request that the Guardians and the Press-men present should smell and taste for themselves. But no one would taste, and even the Chairman declined to act as taster for his fellow Guardians. Evidently Camberwell Guardians have little belief in the excellence of parochial cookery.

Sir Graham Bower, the Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner in South Africa, who started for Cape Town on Saturday, is a popular figure in official and social life at the Cape. Sir Graham is still quite a young man, and he was one of the young naval men whom Sir Edmund Commerell spoke about at the Royal Colonial Institute banquet on Friday night, who were in the habit of running away with the Colonial girls. Sir Graham married a young Sydney lady in 1882, having a short time previously been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He cut his connection with the Royal Navy in 1884, since which time he has held his present rather important position.

Mr. John Shore, the Chief Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, has taken leave of all his old colleagues on retirement from the police after nearly forty years' service. He has been granted a pension of two-thirds of his pay, and full pay up to Christmas as a bonus. He has had in his time the pleasure of tracking down the most notorious criminals and smashing up several gangs of thieves of the more expert kind, and has received over 200 rewards and awards for his splendid detective services. His successor, Mr. Donald Swanson, took over the duties yesterday of Chief Superintendent.

The Rev. John S. Vaughan (young-st brother of Cardinal Vaughan), who has just returned from Rome, has been elevated by the Pope to the dignity of a Domestic Prelate of the Vatican, in recognition of his labours in England on behalf of Catholicism. He is well known as an accomplished scholar and a pulpit orator of the first rank, and is familiar to Londoners in connection with the "Catholic Evidence Lectures," in the public halls of this metropolis, of which he is the active promoter.

Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., has been appointed architect of the new building which the Surveyors' Institution is about to erect in Great George-street, Westminster. This will be the second headquarters of a powerful professional Organization erected in this thoroughfare within a couple of years.

The death is announced, in his sixty-forth year, of Mr. J. F. Stormonth Darling, Laird of Lednathie, Forfarshire, and formerly Secretary of the Bank of Scotland. The deceased, who was a brother of Lord Stormonth Darling, was a keen sportsman, and well known in Edinburgh as a generous patron of the drama.

Mr. W. Earl Hodgson, who is editing Sir George Newnes's daily, with Mr. L. F. Austin as coadjutor, is a slight, frail, clean-shaven, young-looking man, the son of a notable Fife-shire editor. About five years ago, Mr. Hodgson brought out a novel, or, as it would be better described, a political tract entitled "John Clifford," and a few months since he followed this up with the story "Haunted by Posterity" a humorous attack on the methods employed in running a well-known Tory evening paper.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the famous American lecturer and suffragist, is still, notwithstanding her 80 years, active and an unceasing worker. When a young woman, she was thrown in contract with some of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement, and through them entered public life. But she did not become generally known till 1848, when the New York Legislature took the extraordinary course of permitting her to come before it and plead the cause of women's suffrage. Her speech lasted two hours, and was a great success; and from then Mrs. Stanton has been permitted little relaxation in the cause to which she is devoted.

Mr. Neil Munro, whose book, "The Lost Pibroch," has caused him to be hailed as the new Barrie, is a young Glasgow journalist. He was born at Inveraray 32 years ago, and is descended from a race of Highland farmers, inheriting all the traditions and sympathies of his race. In personal appearance, he is big, tall, and with a most unsually shaped head, exceptionally long and thin. His work is too full of a dialect for the average Southron, and can hardly be understood by the plain man who has not made a study of Gaelic, except by the liberal use of a glossary.

The death is reported from Melbourne of a remarkable old lady, whose character has well impressed itself on the history of Gippsland, the prosperous province on the eastern side of Victoria, Mrs. Hallett, who was 80 years of age, was the mother of the first white child born in Gippsland, and she was in reality the pioneer of Walhalla, the now rich gold-mining centre in the heart of the North Gippsland Mountains. She was the first to find a track leading over the mountains into that famous golden town when the expedition fought its way among the blacks through the Gippsland gullies to succour the historic old Jack Sticker Jimmy Stringer and his party. The little river on which the town of Walhalla now stands bears the name of Stringers Creek, although Mrs. Hallett was the first to ride across it. She was one of the best bushwomen in the wild highlands of Victoria, and had led attacks on blacks on many occasion in the early days when there was some fighting going on in the outpost settlements.

Dr. Douglas Freshfield's book on the Caucasus will be an important contribution to knowledge of a region with which he is perhaps better acquainted than anyone else in the world. There will be stirring narratives of climbing, of course, but there will also be much new information in the description of the central chain, its peaks, passes, forests, flowers, and people. The map, based on Russian surveys, will be more authentic than any hitherto published, and three large panoramas executed from photographs will help to give accurate notions of the character of Caucasian scenery.

Professor Henry Drummond's friends are seriously perturbed about his health, which continues very poor. For many months he has been confined to bed at Tunbridge Wells, able to do nothing. His complaint puzzles the doctors, who cannot properly diagnose it, and can only put it down has a kind of internal rheumatism. Few men have studied life in more varied ways than the great Scottish philosopher. As an unpaid assistant to Moody, the revivalist, he travelled over England in the early seventies; he worked in the Mediterranean as a Presbyterian minister; he travelled through Central Africa and Western America for scientific purposes; and now, as a Scottish University professor, he has the pick of the youth of the North brought under his influence.

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

"Insist on" "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

Cured to Stay Cured

With Warner's Safe Cure.

What does a Cure to Stay Cured mean to You?

Health! Life!

We have yet to hear of a case of Liver Disease that Warner's Safe Cure failed to cure when faithfully employed. Life in a tropical country is trying to the Liver. Don't waste precious time in experimenting, but immediately take Warner's Safe Cure, which others have tried and found curative. Full instructions for treatment in the pamphlet accompanying each bottle.

Klein Popo, Togo, West Africa, May 7th, 1894.

"Warner's Safe Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Malaria, as well as obstinate diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which are so prevalent in this tropical climate, and I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from these troubles."
C. F. DUNBAKE.

"KISS ME, JACK, AND LET ME GO."

ONCE, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brainy, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pale as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1855. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently untouched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said coolly to the doctor, "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile chum. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and forgive her. Kiss me, and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby.

After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show wherein they teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheless it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times," she says, I suffered from pains at the back of the head, and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling too, of something hanging over me, as of some evil or danger that I could not explain or define.

"My appetite was variable: sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. "But I was never laid up, at it were."

Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell you why in a moment.

She goes on; "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August, 1890, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First the great the of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, "the pain almost drove me mad." My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas.

"For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health notwithstanding my age (48), and the 'change of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly (Signed), (Mrs.) MARY JANE MUNNS, 18, Walker's Buildings Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire October 12th, 1892."

Now for the lesson of both these incidents; what is it? This: that it is not people in desperate extremities who suffer most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease. Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. Dying persons are the most comfortable of all. Hopelessness and dissolution administer their own anodynes. Those who are "not laid up," who are ill, and yet work and struggle, need pity and help. This lady was one, and to such Mother Seigel always proves a friend.

FOR

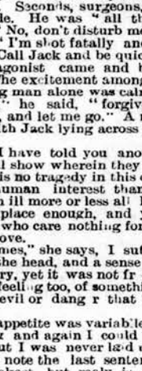
BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,



Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer"—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern physiology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether these arise from overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harrassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, nightsweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and incompetency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No science is inhibited into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to the complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings in the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unscrupulous dealers often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; for married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should peruse carefully without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N.C.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, eyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomena health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & C° GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE

Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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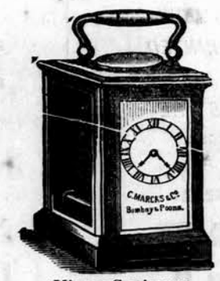

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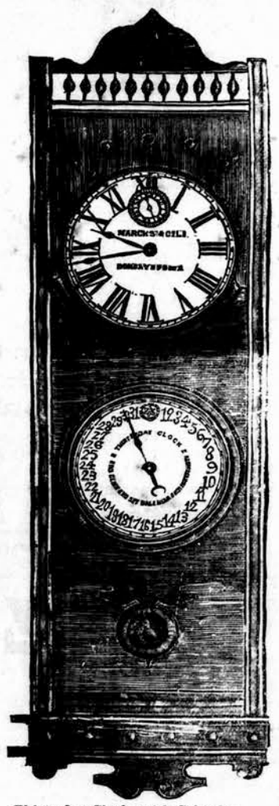

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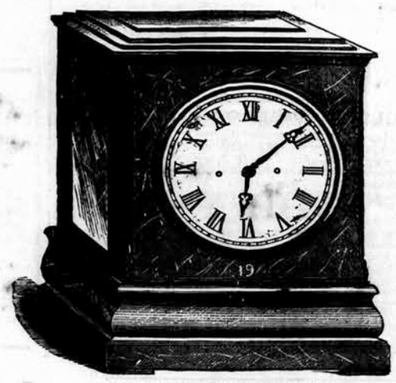

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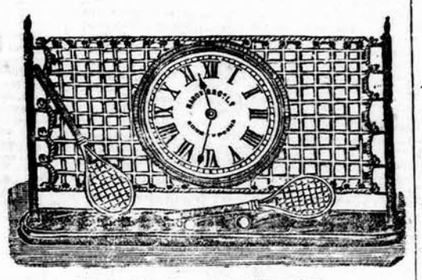

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST. **PENS**

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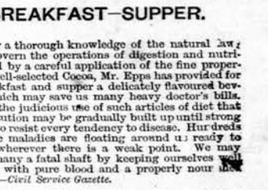

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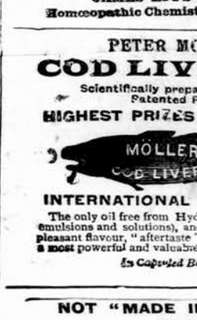

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